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(INCORPORATED)

WM. G. FROST, Editor-in-Chief

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BEREA COLLEGE

THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Knowledge is Power—and the way to keep up with modern knowledge is to read a good Newspaper.

Vol. XX.

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BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, JANUARY 2, 1919.

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No. 27.

We Wish You All a Happy New Year

Here it is, the New Year, 1919!
And the old year with its joys and griefs, mistakes and triumphs has passed into history!

We can carry a good deal of profitable experience into the new year. The government has proposed that every citizen of the United States should take time on New Year's day to review his own financial standing, and find out how much he is "worth." In other words how much property he owns and how much he is going ahead year by year. It is evident that such thoughtfulness will tend to make people saving and industrious.

Just the same thing ought to be done regarding our character and usefulness as Christians in the world. What are we "worth"? What progress are we making in establishing good habits, in cultivating friendship, in learning how to work with other people for the upbuilding of God's kingdom?

The fact that God puts us into a new year is proof positive that he has something blessed and important for each one of us to do.

Berea's Winter Term

The winter term began this year on New Year's Day. More than five hundred students registered the day before. The rain stopped Wednesday morning just long enough for the great procession to march with band and banners from Ladies Hall to the Chapel.

President Frost asked all those who were in the Chapel for the first time to stand up, and it was a large and bright company. He assured them that they had a great many young people among whom they would find acquaintances, and assured them that in a short time they would have more friends in Berea than anywhere else.

Many will be hindered in starting because of the bad weather, but the tremendous demand for young people with Berea training—teachers, county demonstrators, farmers, mechanics, etc.—will crowd Berea's class rooms, and many a parent feels that going to Berea is safer for their sons and daughters than staying at home.

Our Soldiers Back!

Who is not glad to welcome back the boys in khaki? Even those who did not cross the ocean did their part in forming the great force which frightened Germany at the last.

And all of these young men have learned something by being in the army. Some of them will take advantage of their position as returned soldiers to be perhaps a little idle and disorderly, but the great majority feel the dignity of their position and will come back to reinforce the powers of righteousness and of progress in the home community.

The Map of Berea College

Few people realize how large an institution Berea really is. The map we show this week does not tell it all, but it gives more than forty buildings which are located on the "COLLEGE DOMAIN."

Really there are five great schools grouped together: a College; a Normal school; a Vocational school; an Academy and a Foundation school. In this way Berea provides "something good for every corner." And by having all these schools grouped together under one management the institution is able to give far greater advantages and at far less cost.

A large number of parents this year have come with their children and have been greatly delighted to visit the library, the chapel, the boarding halls and dormitories, as well as the class rooms of the different departments, and to enjoy the beautiful park and grove in which the school is located, as well as its farms, gardens and forest just outside the village.

IMPORTANT CHANGE FOR THIS YEAR

On account of the change in our schedule during the Fall Term to meet the requirements of the S. A. T. C., Berea College changed its plan from the semester to the term basis. There will be no second semester beginning in February this year. All

College and Academy classes are beginning now at the opening of the Winter Term and will continue through the year.

Any College or Academy students who plan to come to Berea for the second semester should come at once in order not to get behind his classes.

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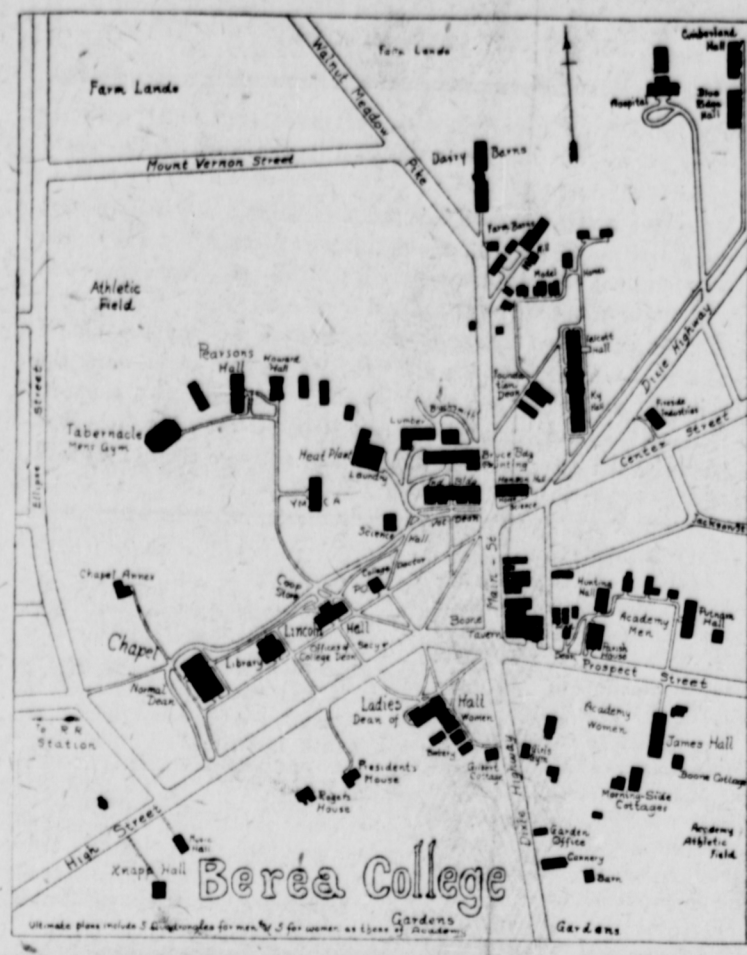
Have you renewed your subscription yet? Delay is costly.

The Citizen ads contain reliable information. Read them.

The Soldiers' Letters are especially interesting this week. Read them on Page 2.

The news of the State, your home community, and the world mailed to you each week for \$1.50 a year. Subscribe today.

Chance for Trade in Japan.
The native Japanese door slides on a rail or track, and is said to answer all purposes, but despite the fact that the scheme is perfectly satisfactory the importation of door hinges is increasing. The Japanese are very ready to adopt almost any of the methods or implements which come from the western world.



Berea's Large Beginning

Berea College of five departments opened on New Year's day with a large attendance. The day was rainy but the clouds lifted in the morning just long enough to allow the great procession with band and banners to march from Ladies' Hall to the Chapel, where President Frost gave an opening address of welcome, with some advice on the care of health and New Year's resolutions.

The great demand for Berea trained teachers as well as for county demonstrators and home science specialists, prepared in our Normal and Vocational departments, is among the things which bring students in great numbers from long distances.

Now that the rain storms have ceased and the weather is cool and crisp many who have been delayed are coming. One special point should be noted by all new comers. The opportunities for young people in the agricultural and home science departments are growing larger every year. Farmers with small farms should by all means avail themselves of this opportunity of sending their boys and girls to Berea for the short courses in agriculture and home science.

Listen Farmers, if you will send your son to Berea this winter while the weather is had in order that he may take our short course in agriculture, it will be worth hundreds of dollars to you in the future. He will be taught how to analyze soils, farm crops, and feed stock for profit. He will be taught to keep accounts and choose the kinds of crops and the breed of stock that can be most successfully raised in your particular community. It is an opportunity to improve your own profession and give your son a chance to become independent.

The same can be said of our short courses in home science and home nursing. These are practical courses that every girl should take, and are recommended by the Red Cross. The Home Science girls in Kentucky Hall are a happy company. And the places waiting for Berea trained men as county demonstrators in agriculture pay surprising salaries.

Drop a line to the Secretary asking for further information, or, better, come on the next train.

Kentucky News

A great welcome awaits the members of the 138th Artillery when they reach Camp Taylor on Friday.

Resources of State banks in Kentucky increased \$18,930,642.85 during the last year, according to the report of State Banking Commissioner George G. Speer, published this week.

Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart, president of the Kentucky Illiteracy Commission, already has adopted many plans designed to achieve the commission's purpose—"No illiteracy in Kentucky in 1920."

Kentucky farmers this year have sown 100,000 more acres of wheat than in 1917, and general condition of the crop is 10 per cent better than for ten average years previously, according to H. F. Bryant, United States Bureau of Crop Estimates.

Prof. H. H. Cherry, president of the Western State Normal School at Bowling Green, has announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for the Governorship of Kentucky, subject to the action of the primary election August 2, 1919. Mr. Cherry is one of the three men who have announced for Governor, the others being Lieut. Gov. Black and Judge Carroll. Mr. Cherry is one of the leading educators of the State.—Wilmore Enterprise.

Inheritance taxes on the estate of the late Mrs. Mary Lily Bingham, formerly Mrs. Henry M. Flagler, of New York, if paid on the basis of a final valuation, will produce \$4,537,418.98, and not only wipe out the indebtedness of the state of Kentucky, placed at \$3,165,106.19, but leave a balance in the State Treasury of \$1,372,312.79, according to the report of the state inheritance tax appraiser (Continued on Page Four)

U. S. News

President Wilson and Mrs. Wilson have returned to Paris from their visit to England. Before departing for France the President and King George exchanged cordial messages.

Departure from France of six transports carrying approximately 12,000 home-coming soldiers was announced by the War Department this week.

Vice Admiral Sims, now commanding the American naval forces abroad, will return to the presidency of the Naval War College when his present duty is completed.

Authority to write fire insurance on farm property was recommended in the annual report of the Federal Farm Loan Board submitted to Congress recently.

President Wilson visited Carlisle, England, recently, the birthplace and girlhood home of his mother, and spoke in loving tribute to her from the pulpit of the church of which his grandfather was pastor. The presidential party was received by the Mayor of the city and a committee of notables and was cheered by thousands, who crowded the streets from the station to the Crown and Mitre Hotel.

Six lives are believed to have been lost when the United States Shipping Board's steamer Quantico was driven ashore in a storm Christmas night on Tables Island, 25 miles east of Mindoro. The missing were passengers and members of the crew. The vessel, which was used in the inter-island service, is badly damaged, but it is believed its cargo can be saved.

The Committee on Statistics and Standards of the United States (Continued on Page Four)

ARTHUR HENDERSON



Arthur Henderson, former minister without portfolio in the British war cabinet and well known as a labor leader in Great Britain, acting on behalf of the British working classes, has called a meeting of international socialists at Lausanne, Switzerland, January 6.

LLOYD GEORGE WINS

British Premier Re-elected to Parliament.

Results Show Coalition Unionists Victors in General Election in Great Britain.

London, Dec. 30.—David Lloyd George, British premier, has been re-elected to his seat in parliament from Wales.

The election returns showed this result: Coalition unionists, 127; coalition liberals, 56; unionists, 5; liberals, 2; labor, 23; Irish nationalists, 1; Sinn Fein, 26; and 1 independent. (The coalition unionists comprise the Lloyd George government.)

The coming parliament—the first under the new reform act—will have 707 members, or 37 more than the last. Of these 122 have been returned before today, either unopposed or for the universities, where conditions enable an immediate declaration of the result. Those returned comprise 51 coalition unionists, 31 coalition liberals, 12 laborites, 1 independent, one Irish nationalist and 26 Sinn Feiners.

Newspaper predictions of a great victory for the coalition government were based on the home vote. According to some reports, the soldiers and sailors abroad were mostly indifferent to the election and did not trouble to vote. Other reports differ, and the estimates of the number of soldiers and sailors who voted were from 30 to 70 per cent of the whole.

In Cambridge, Sir Eric Geddes, first lord of the admiralty, coalition unionist, defeated Rev. T. R. Williams, laborite, 11,553 to 3,784.

Sir Albert Stanley, president of the board of trade, was re-elected for Ashton-under-Lyne. He received 10,200 votes against 7,334 for T. F. Lister, candidate of the national federation of discharged soldiers and sailors.

VALUE OF GOLD CUT IN HALF

Purchasing Power Will Return When Currency Contracts, Says A. C. Miller.

Richmond, Va., Dec. 30.—High prices will prevail until the expansion of currency and credit resulting from the buying of war securities on credit has been eliminated and until the volume of credit and currency has been reduced to an equality with the needs of industry and trade, declared A. C. Miller, a member of the federal reserve board, speaking at a session of the annual convention here of the American Economic Association. Tested by price levels in the leading markets, gold has lost about one-half its purchasing power since the beginning of the war in 1914, said Mr. Miller. Gold as a standard of exchange has fallen in its purchasing power, he said, because it has shared the fate of paper currency from rising prices which on a wholesale basis are up about 100 per cent in the countries where the gold standard still obtains.

92 WOUNDED OFFICERS LAND

American Transport Brings Them Back From France—Also Unused Munitions.

New York, Dec. 30.—The American transport Turrialba, with 92 wounded officers, arrived here from France. It brought also a returned cargo of explosives. The officers include Capt. William Harrigan, son of the late Edward Harrigan, comedian. Captain Harrigan was wounded by a machine gun bullet while leading one of the detachments which went to the rescue of Colonel Whittlesey's "lost battalion" in the Argonne forest.

World News

The reception of President Wilson in England was extremely cordial. The address of the King and the President's reply were both full of fine sentiments and revealed a unity of thought and purpose. The high moral tone of the addresses is particularly notable. Some of the phrases in the President's speeches are being taken up by the people and having tremendous effect throughout Europe.

The parliamentary election in England has taken place without any disturbance and the results have been awaited with interest. Lloyd-George was returned by a very large majority over his opponent and this will be considered as an approval of his administration of affairs during the war. The ministry over which he presides is a coalition ministry and consists of the best men available from different parties and interests.

There is some reason to believe that the radical party in Germany has been making gains over the moderates and that the Ebert ministry has been obliged to make concessions of a substantial kind, if it has not fallen altogether. The most notable character among the liberals is Heer Leibknecht, the socialist who was so outspoken against the war from the beginning that he has been, most of the time, in prison, while the war has been going on.

The former Emperor of Germany is said to be busy writing an autobiography in which he will explain his own career and give his own account of the causes and events of the war. It is to be remembered that Napoleon spent his period of exile in the same manner and left a memorial which has interested all historians but has falsified to a considerable extent the history of the period.

A gruesome procession marched through the streets of Berlin during the week when a large number of the wounded and maimed soldiers of Germany marched before the government offices as a mute protest to the small compensation they are receiving for their services. Many of the men are without arms and many without legs, and some so defaced that they were repulsive to look on and caused on-lookers to faint.

The future of Palestine is a matter of much interest to all the Christian world. There are different views regarding the best mode of settlement. Some of the Jews desire the privilege of restoring a Jewish nation, under their own control, while others favor a request to England to act as a Trustee in something the same manner that she has acted in Egypt.

American troops occupying German cities along the Rhine have established rigid rules which are strictly enforced. Citizens are obliged to be in their homes by a certain time at night, they cannot communicate freely with Germans outside of the occupied zone and in many other ways are made to realize that they are paying the penalty of defeat.

Events in Poland indicate that an effort is being made to create a barrier between Germany and Russia. The purpose of this would be in part, at least, to prevent the spread of the Bolshevik element westward into Germany. The greatest hope for the success of the radical movement is in penetrating Germany and uniting the two peoples in one movement. This the allies intend to prevent if possible.

A large number of German professors have just set forth a statement, in formal shape, to the effect that Alsace-Lorraine has been German for centuries and not only since 1870. They rely on historical proof and their line of argument has already been anticipated by American historians and answered in every particular. The memorial ends with a clever plea that Alsace-Lorraine should be made an independent state like Switzerland rather than returned to France.

The great French premier, Clemenceau, has spoken to the Chamber of Deputies in France lately (Continued on Page Five)

"I was slow in starting to Berea, but I have been glad ever since!"

School News from Various Departments

EDUCATIONAL REORGANIZATION FOR KENTUCKY

The following series of articles was printed in part in the Southern School Journal, June, 1916, accidentally without the name of the author being given. The matter has been revised by Professor Lewis, and should prove of value not only to teachers but citizens as well.

Educational progress has been marked and gratifying in Kentucky during the last twenty years, but there is no cause for extreme satisfaction or congratulation. Good laws have been enacted, wise policies have been inaugurated, better standards have been established, but we are yet so far from what we ought to be that every person who sees in education the chief factor in the solution of our social problems should take new vows of devotion to the cause.

In matters which indicate efficiency in education our state ranks far too low to afford any feeling of pride. When compared with our sister states in enrollment, in attendance, in length of school terms, and in the holding power of the schools, we have an average rank of fortieth from the top, eighth from the bottom. In the actual amount of money spent we rank eighteenth from the top, and in the per cent of our wealth devoted to the cause of public education we rank twenty-second from the top. There is no great satisfaction, however, in a high rank of expenditure and a low one in results, in fact it is scarcely to our credit that such a condition should exist. Of course there may be explanations and extenuating circumstances, but it is far better to correct than to explain. These conditions should at least stimulate us to make a thorough examination of our present system of school organization and administration with the purpose of finding out whether we are receiving the largest possible value from our investments of money and talent.

It is quite the fashion at the present time for great business enterprises to make the most searching investigation into their organization and business methods with the view of finding out if every move and every dollar counts for the most in ultimate output. Salaries reading well up into the thousands are given for the services of expert efficiency engineers. It is said that a city of the middle west offered Col. Goethals a salary of \$40,000 per year to act in such a capacity for the municipality. The citizens believed that this amount would have been wisely expended in such a manner, as doubtless it would.

The public schools are an immense business enterprise, — the largest in which the people are co-operatively engaged — and should be administered in the most business like manner as well as organized along what have been shown to be the most effective lines. Every citizen is a partner in this business, and directly concerned with its output, whether he has children in the schools or not.

To convey the idea of the magnitude of the school business, let us see what the people of Kentucky have invested in it.

In 1916-17 we spent \$4,950,600 upon our rural schools, and the schools in the smaller towns and villages. This year we will, in all probability, spend as much or more. Our investment in public education is the capital which, invested at fair interest, will produce this sum annually. Assuming the rate of interest on the investment to be 5 per cent, the investment is \$97,781,000. If we add to this amount \$8,778,812 invested in houses, grounds, and equipment, we find the total to be \$106,559,812.

Certainly this is no mean endowment for public education, and its administration should demand the most thoughtful attention of our people. To be sure it is much less than a number of our neighboring states invest in the education of their children, but it is probably as much as the people of Kentucky should be asked to furnish until they have thoroughly considered the matter of how this great fund may best be handled, and our school system organized in order to secure the highest value from it.

The writer believes that there are certain fundamental faults in our present school system which make it impossible for the largest good to be derived from the money invested; and that the people will not be willing to greatly increase their investment until they are convinced that they are receiving a full measure of returns for every dollar expended. In order to stimulate thought and arouse a discussion regarding a fun-

COLLEGE TWICE VICTORIOUS

Saturday night came and went leaving the College department the master of the basketball floor. This was proven by two games. The first game between the girls of the College and Academy departments was won by the former 5-4. The last game between the boys of the same departments was won by the College boys. It proved to be the best fought game of the season. At the end of the first half the Academy was in the lead 10-9. The last half, however, saw the score change many times; at one time the Academy was three points in the lead, but in the last five minutes of the game the College boys forged ahead, the finishing score being 27-22. The line-up of each is as follows:

College	Academy
Porter	f. Lewis
Carpenter	f. Godby
Williams	c. Bales
Brown	g. Porter
Bicknell	g. Watson
	g. Robinson

*First half.
*Last half.

Robin Woodruff, a member of the Academy Class of '15, was in Berea last week. Mr. Woodruff has just completed a course in Civil Engineering and was in line for a commission when the war closed.

Lieut. Robert Martin, also a former member of the Academy department, was in Berea last week. Lieutenant Martin was commissioned from the ranks for efficiency in drill; he was first sergeant one day and lieutenant the next.

amental re-organization of our school system, this article is being written.

A partial compensation for the dreadful carnage and the appalling devastation that the war has wrought, there has been a spiritual awakening, in which the scales of ignorance, bigotry and mammon worship have dropped from our eyes, leaving us with a clearer insight into the fundamentals of individual and national life.

As our schools are the Nation's most potent instrument in the development of national ideals, it would be strange indeed if this world crisis did not compel changes in our conceptions as to the value and the function of education as a phase of our institutional life. We are called upon to scrutinize anew our work in terms of our underlying theories, our methods of instruction, and our discipline, in order that thru reflection we may acquire that freshness of vision, that truthfulness of aim, and that steadfastness of purpose necessary to insure the salvation of our democracy thru the proper training of our future citizens.

What is the truth concerning the value of the work in which we are engaged? Our results are apparently intangible, difficult of measurement, and often at seeming variance with the immediate demands of commerce and industry. But if the achievements of ourselves and our allies have demonstrated one fact above all others, it is that the moral fiber, the morale of the Nation, is more vitally significant than any degree of material prosperity, and, moreover, that its quality is the fruitage of a proper educational system. Not the last line, but rather the first line of defense, is the public-school system of our land, and it is no exaggeration to say that the battles of tomorrow are being won in the schools of today.

Should not a consideration of such facts lend an increased dignity, a deeper seriousness, an enhanced value to our work as teachers? Should not cynicism, negligence, unskillfulness, give way to the same degree of optimism, resourcefulness and prowess that we expect of Pershing and his staff when he leads our men to battle? We who are soldiers behind the far-flung battle line, and into whose hands is intrusted the training of our country's most precious heritage, must so saturate ourselves with the needs of the vital present and the demands of a promising and urgent future that our professional attitude, our methods of instruction, and our means of discipline will be a reflex of our matured point of view.

—From School Life.

The Fragrant Weed.

The use of tobacco was first discovered in America when Columbus, in 1492, sent his first party to explore the island of Cuba. It was first observed that these herbs were burned and carried by the natives to perfume themselves. It was later discovered that these herbs were also used for chewing, and later as America was opened up and explored, it was observed that they were smoked in large quantities.

Universal Military Training Is Lesson of the Great War for America

By LIEUT. GEN. S. B. M. YOUNG

Universal military training in time of peace and equal national service in time of war, for the United States, is the lesson of the world war, now victoriously ending.

The forces are active for and against this policy; the issue is on; it has become a live political question—not in a partisan sense, but in the sense that any national policy is essentially a political question—and must be acted on by those in authority, supported by the people.

This is the most important and serious matter the war has placed before us and it would be wise for all those who desire to forward the will of the people to give to it a whole-hearted and aggressive support.

The National Association for Universal Military Training feels that if this is not done the confidence of those whose suffrage they enjoy will be forfeited.

ARMY EDUCATION

A most unusual educational opportunity for our soldiers in France is being provided by the French Government through Andre Tardieu, High Commissioner of Franco-American Affairs. Due to the length of time it will take to transport our troops home again, and also to the fact that many thousands of our soldiers will remain in Europe for a considerable period, the French Government is opening the schools of France to these men.

The college men in our army who remain in France will be given free access to the French universities where they may continue their studies in art, science, law, etc. The agricultural and technical schools of France, with their complete libraries and splendidly equipped laboratories, will also be open to them. It is proposed to establish at each school attended by our soldiers at least one American professor who will lecture to them in English on topics in which he has specialized. It is also proposed by the French Government that all of our troops be given an opportunity to learn the French language, and for this purpose French teachers are to be placed at the disposal of our forces, and will visit the various camps and lecture in French and English on questions of interest.

This training will be of especial benefit to our boys because it will throw them into intimate contact with the French people, and give them an opportunity to study French literature, methods and ideals. It will also cement even more closely the cordial relations between the two countries.

RED CROSS NOTES

All the "War Mothers" of Lafayette (Ind.) have enrolled in the Red Cross Canteen Service.

The Portsmouth (O.) canteen has a new hut. A squad of workers collect magazines and redistribute them to the soldiers on the trains.

The Motor corps at Evansville (Ind.), at the request of the local canteen women, transport the men from one station to another and to any entertainments that may be given for them.

Vincennes (Ind.) workers unexpectedly found two coaches of soldiers on a regular train one day and during the ten minute wait, served cold drinks and apples and disin-

infected post cards and magazines.

The Elkhart (Ind.) canteen has completed arrangements with New York Central Railroad officials for the erection of a canteen hut on the N. Y. C. grounds. The hut is to be 20 x 30 feet in size and equipped with lunchroom facilities.

Because the Canteen Service is a war service recognized by the War Department, the War Service Volunteers of Frankfort (Ky.) decided to enroll for canteen service in a body.

One day on fifteen minutes' notice a complete meal was served to a group of draftees at Frankfort.

Canteen Service is now organized and on duty at almost every Railroad division point in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky.

Covington (Ky.) canteen has erected two canteen huts in the train yards, to take care of troops on trains that do not cross the river to Cincinnati.

The Toledo (O.) canteen women received as a donation, a supply of vegetables and fruits. The vegetables have been canned and will be used to make soups for the boys this winter.

At Paducah (Ky.) the boys were being given a ride by the motor corps and one youth fresh from duty on the Texas borderline begged a chance to roll on the grass. In various ways the Canteen Service meets unexpected soldier needs.

At Indianapolis (Ind.) the rest room and reading room established by the Canteen Service opposite the station have become regular "clearing houses" directing soldiers, checking grips and helping generally.

With the outbreak of influenza, the use of wooden cups was adopted as a precautionary measure, each cup being destroyed after a single using. Now a steam box has been installed. These sterilization boxes can be put in by any local plumber wherever there is live steam, and are an important asset to any canteen station.

Passions' Growth.

Let me not forget that the power and joy of sacrifice grow upon those who exercise it. Pure passions grow as well as dark ones.—W. L. Watkinson.

Soldiers' Letters

JOHN MILLER WRITES

U. S. S. Savannah.
Charleston, S. C.,
December 17, 1918.

My dear Mr. Hudson:

There are so many things that I had to encounter and undertake since coming in the Navy that I have been very negligent about writing my friends.

I am not heartily in favor of Navy life especially the seagoing part. I have been on the water for the last six weeks and believe me, I have often been very unsteady on my feet. We have had some awful rough weather and because of the mission we were on, it seemed to me that the skipper was rather reckless at times. I am on the flagship of the 8th Division, 3rd Submarine Flotilla of the Atlantic Squadron. We were attended by 8 of the largest submarines afloat and established a wonderful record in our patrol work. We left the U. S. November 2 for the Azores Islands and were patrolling when we received the news of Germany's desire to accede somewhat to the Allies' demands. It sure was welcome news to us. We received it by wireless when we were in mid-ocean. We stayed at the Azores a week and then had orders to proceed to the Bermudas and from there we came over to Charlestown, S. C. When I return I will be better able to tell you about this trip and the many incidents that were of interest to us and especially the part the submarines played. I've washed my clothes so much since coming in the Navy that I am liable to stop catering to Canfield's laundry. What you think of that? Eh! I certainly have learned that well because it was absolutely required from us.

Many of my shipmates are going on furlough and I certainly would like to have gone but I am saving what little I can to go to college when I come back to Berea. I hardly expect to be discharged before May although I have asked Mr. Vaughn to get an affidavit for me in order to be released that much sooner.

How are the Boy Scouts getting along? Are they still holding together? They haven't heard from me for a long time but you can readily see that sailing from place to place it is very hard to get track of your mail. I have just received some mail that has been on its way since October.

There is one regret that I have in coming aboard this vessel. That is, we have no religious meetings of any kind. We have a crew of about 400 men and counting the submarines it will amount to about 600 men, yet the absence of a chaplain is very conspicuous. The immorality of the men is something awful. If our cause had not been just I doubt whether God would have helped us. Oh, there is no liquor but nevertheless when the men get in foreign ports, drunkenness is one of the chief forms of amusement. The efficiency of our Navy is great. I doubt whether the war would ever have been won were it not from the fact that the Navy had rendered such excellent service. Its work was very secretive and even now we cannot say what we would

like to in its favor. But if there was more Godliness there would be less disease and I often fear when I come in contact with so many from all ranks of life.

There are very few on board this ship that I associate with, and I am greatly misunderstood by the boys; they consider me peculiar for not joining them in their revelries. You know God's people are a peculiar set. There are not many that understand their ways. After all we are only human, and perhaps some day their eyes will be opened to the higher and nobler things in life. They imagine they are enjoying themselves but they are suffering for the folly of their ways.

When I first enlisted in the Navy I joined the Radio Service. After several months of seeming inactivity I changed my rating to fireman in order to get out to sea and help win the war. I didn't want to stay in the training station. I felt that I ought to be on the high seas where there was some danger and more excitement. My desire was gratified but fortunately the enemy to humanity gave in and now my only desire is to get back and continue my schooling. I want to tell you, Brother Hudson, firing down in the engine room of the power house is tame work in comparison to firing these enormous boilers. We work four hours and then we are eight off. But when you work it is work. The pressure is kept up to 170 degrees. I certainly have learned to appreciate a great number of things since coming here.

Trusting that all is well with you and Mrs. Hudson I wish you both "A Merry Christmas" and "A Happy New Year."

Your sincere friend,

John Miller.

U. S. S. Savannah,
Postmaster, New York City, N. Y.

SERGEANT STANLEY POWELL WRITES

Prof. T. A. Edwards, Berea, Ky.

As I have been on the move almost every since I have been in France I shall take advantage of the opportunity and write you.

I received The Citizen today which had so many good things in it. In short it was a letter from the people of Eastern Kentucky. I noticed the splendid letter John Miller wrote Mr. Osborne. I didn't know he was in the service.

I was talking with Bradley Kincaid at the movies one night. He said he had just received a long letter from you.

I often think of the pleasant hours I have spent in your class rooms, and how glad we always were to have you visit old Franklin Literary Society. I consider my school days in Berea of more value to me than any other part of my life.

The young people who attend school at Berea College are certainly very fortunate. They can appreciate having gone there after they leave.

We are having some very gloomy weather here now. It has been raining most of the time for the last week. France is surely blessed with rain.

France is a fine country, but far from being developed. But history teaches us that she has had a hard struggle as far back as we know. The French people say they are not behind time, but that the Americans are a hundred years ahead of time. I shall be very well pleased to get back to the States and go ahead with the Americans.

Well, I can talk but very little French yet. I do most of my talking to the French people thru signs and wonders. The French people are very kind to the American soldiers.

The Y. M. C. A. is doing its bit to make us comfortable and happy. It affords movies most every evening and services on Sunday. It also furnishes comfortable writing rooms, reading and writing material. The American soldiers in France would be at a loss without the Y. M. C. A., which is the connecting link between army and home life.

Yesterday was Thanksgiving Day. I suppose you had a fine dinner, and attended splendid services. Since we are feeding about six hundred men at our mess, you know we could hardly have anything special. Hoping to meet with friends in Berea soon I shall close.

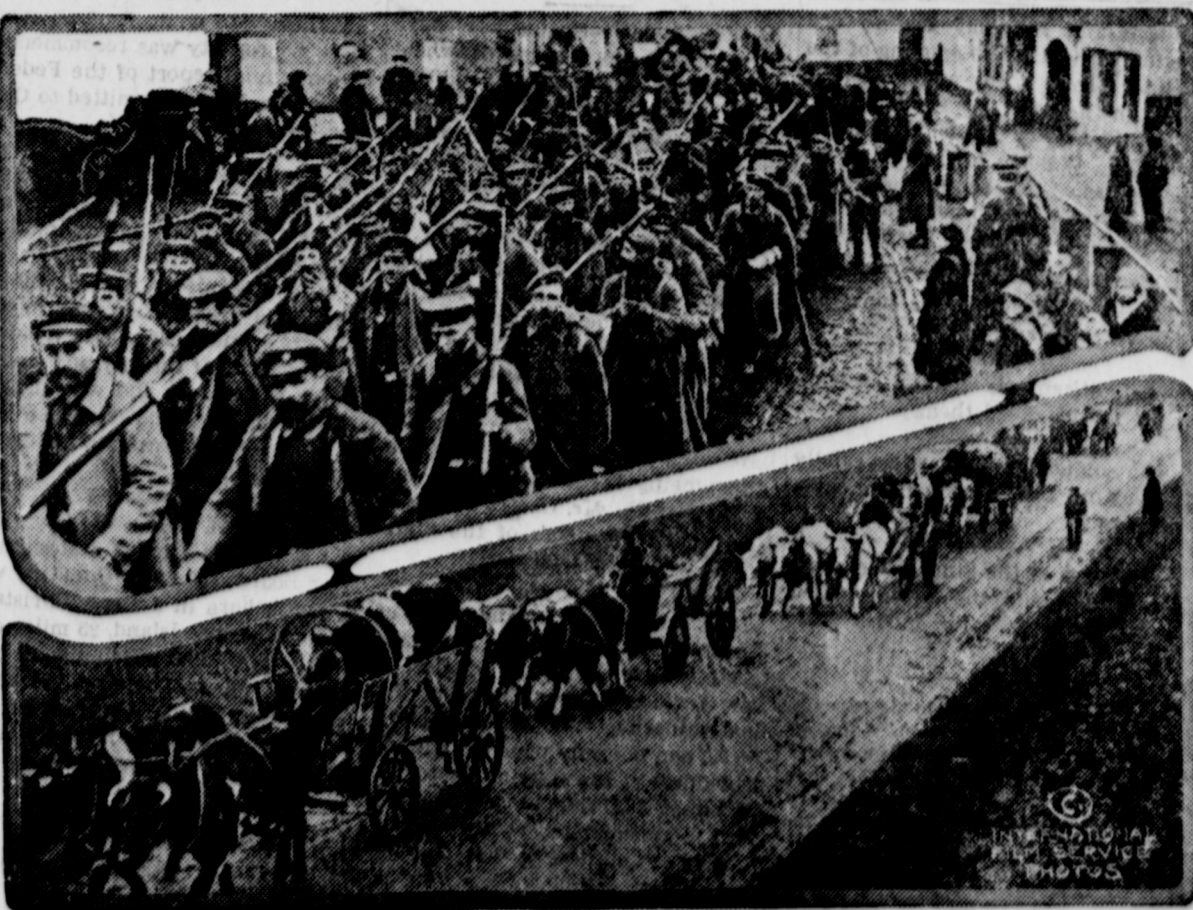
"Wishing you a Merry Christmas and a Pleasant New Year." Give my best wishes to those who ask about me.

Very Respectfully yours,

Sgt. Stanley Powell.

Co. "K," 2nd Tr. Reg., 83rd Div., 2nd Dept., A. E. F., France.

FIRST PHOTOGRAPH OF RETREAT OF BEATEN HUNS



These photographs are the first to reach America showing the defeated German armies retreating toward their own borders, tired and dejected. In the lower one are seen ox carts taken from the occupied regions and used for transport service.

Read These Soldiers' Letters!

GUNNER DEPEW

Albert N. Depew

EX-GUNNER AND CHIEF PETTY OFFICER, U. S. NAVY
MEMBER OF THE FOREIGN LEGION OF FRANCE
CAPTAIN GUN TURRET, FRENCH BATTLESHIP CASSARD
WINNER OF THE CROIX DE GUERRE

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SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I—Albert N. Depew, author of the story, enlists in the United States navy, serving four years and attaining the rank of chief petty officer, first-class gunner.

CHAPTER II—The great war starts soon after he is honorably discharged from the navy and he sails for France with a determination to enlist.

CHAPTER III—He joins the Foreign Legion and is assigned to the dreadnaught Cassard, where his marksmanship wins him high honors.

CHAPTER IV—Depew is detached from his ship and sent with a regiment of the Legion to Flanders where he soon finds himself in the front line trenches.

CHAPTER V—He is detailed to the artillery and makes the acquaintance of the "B's", the wonderful French guns that have saved the day for the allies on many a battlefield. Before seeing any action, he is ordered back to his regiment in the front line trenches.

CHAPTER VI—Depew goes "over the top" and "gets" his first German in a bayonet fight.

CHAPTER VII—His company takes part in another raid on the German trenches and shortly afterward assists in stopping a fierce charge of the Hun, who are mowed down as they cross No Man's Land.

CHAPTER VIII—Sent to Dixmude with dispatches, Depew is caught in a Zeppelin raid, but escapes unhurt.

CHAPTER IX—He is shot through the thigh in a brush with the Germans and is sent to a hospital, where he quickly recovers.

CHAPTER X—Ordered back to sea duty, Depew rejoins the Cassard, which makes several trips to the Dardanelles as a convoy. The Cassard is almost battered to pieces by the Turkish batteries.

CHAPTER XI—The Cassard takes part in many hot engagements in the memorable Gallipoli campaign.

CHAPTER XII—Depew is a member of a landing party which sees fierce fighting in the trenches at Gallipoli.

CHAPTER XIII—After an unsuccessful trench raid, Depew tries to rescue two wounded men in No Man's Land, but both die before he can reach the trenches.

CHAPTER XIV—Depew wins the Croix de Guerre for bravery in passing through a terrific artillery fire to summon aid to his comrades in an advanced post.

CHAPTER XV—On his twelfth trip to the Dardanelles, he is wounded in a naval engagement and, after recovering in a hospital at Brest, he is discharged from service and sails for New York on the steamer George.

CHAPTER XVI—The George is captured by the German raider Mowee. Depew, with other survivors, is taken aboard the Mowee.

CHAPTER XVII—Transferred to the Yarrowdale, which was captured later by the Mowee, Depew and other prisoners suffer terrible hardships until they arrive in Germany.

CHAPTER XVIII—At Swinemunde, they are placed in a prison camp where they suffer terribly from cold, hunger and mistreatment at the hands of the guards.

CHAPTER XIX—The prisoners are transferred to Neustrelitz, but get no better treatment there than at Swinemunde.

CHAPTER XX—After several weeks at Neustrelitz, they are transferred once more to Dulmen, Westphalia, experiencing more of the same brand of German Kultur while making the journey.

CHAPTER XXI—Mr. Gerard, the American ambassador, visits Dulmen and when he finds Depew there, tells him he will endeavor to secure his release.

CHAPTER XXII—Within a short time Depew is transferred to another camp at Brandenburg, known to prisoners as "The Hell Hole of Germany."

CHAPTER XXIII—Ambassador Gerard leaves Germany, with the breaking of diplomatic relations by the United States, but the Spanish ambassador arranges for Depew's release. He finally reaches Rorschach, Switzerland, and is free.

CHAPTER XXIV—In Switzerland Depew gets the first rent for his book in months. After being showered with attentions he sails again for America and arrives safely in New York.

The other two spoke German and had been missing for at least three days and, I think, had escaped by this time. They were not returned while I was at Brandenburg.

This was about 7 a. m. They drilled us down to the little lake, where the cold was much greater, and kept us there until 5 p. m., without food or drink. At about eight that morning they found Fontaine in a French barracks and kicked him all the way to the lake where we were.

All day long we stood there, falling one by one and getting kicked or beaten each time until we dragged ourselves up again. Two or three died—I do not know the exact number. But we had enough strength, when ordered back to the barracks, to kick Fontaine ahead of us all the way. We did not get anything to eat until seven the next morning—twenty-four hours without food and water, ten of which were spent in the snow without any protection from the cold and wind. No wonder we kicked Fontaine for bringing this punishment on us and endangering the two who had escaped—he had simply strolled over to the French barracks and forgot to return.

Now, the food received was just about enough to keep us alive. I suppose, with true kultur, the Huns had figured out just how much it would take to keep a man on this side of the starvation line and gave us that much and no more. So we were always famished—always hungrier than you

probably ever have been. But sometimes when we were ravenously hungry and could not hold out any longer we would trade rations.

One man would trade his whole ration for the next day for a half ration



One Man Would Trade His Whole Ration for the Next Day for Half a Ration Today.

today. That is, if you were so hungry that you thought you could not last out the day on your regular share, you would tell someone else that if he gave you half his share today you would give him all of yours tomorrow. If he was a gambler he would take you up. That is, he would gamble on his being alive tomorrow, not on your keeping your word. He knew you would come across with your ration the next day, and like as not, if you tried to keep it from him, he would kill you, and nobody would blame him.

It certainly was hard, when the next day came, to give up your whole ration and go without that day. But I never saw a man hedge, or even speak of it. And we did not have any food pirates among us either: we were not captains of industry by any means.

There were times when some of us could not eat certain of our rations. For instance, many and many a time I was as hungry as anybody could be, and I wanted to eat my bread, but it seemed as if I could not get it into my mouth. Then I would trade it with someone else for his "shadow soup" or his barley coffee.

We were dying every day in Brandenburg and after each death the senior men of that barracks would detail twelve of their number to go out for half an hour and dig the grave, while others made little crosses, on which they wrote or carved the man's name, when he was captured, and his regiment or ship. In the middle of the cross were always the letters, R. I. P.—Rest in Peace.

One time we were ordered to report to the German doctors for a serum treatment of some kind—to receive an injection, in other words. There was no choice about it this time, as we were simply herded together to the hospital barracks. Now, I knew what these things were like and how brutal the German doctors were in giving an injection, so I wanted to be the very first man and not have to witness the other men getting theirs.

So I pushed up to the head of the line, with the crew of H. M. S. Nomad, who had been captured in the Jutland battle, and by the time we got to the hospital was the very first man in line. But the sentry threw me back and there were several men ahead of me. Each of them bared his chest and the doctors slashed them across the breast with a very thin knife, so you can see that it was very painful. When it came to my turn they slashed me three times in the shape of a triangle just to one side of the breast. And that was all there was to it—no injection, nothing on the knife that I could see.

Now, I do not know what the idea was. Every man of us was dizzy for the rest of the day and could not do anything but lay around the barracks. And hardly any of us bled a drop, though the gashes were deep. I do not think we had any blood in us to run, and that is the truth of it. It was just another German trick that no one could explain.

One day a war correspondent named Bennett, from a Chicago paper, came to the camp and went through all the barracks. When he came to our barracks I told him I was an American and asked for the news. Instead of



They Slashed Me Three Times.

answering he began to ask all sorts of questions. Finally, after I had told him I had been in the French service, I asked him if he could help me in any way. He answered that I had only myself to blame and that it served me right if I had been in one of the allied armies.

I did not like his looks much and he seemed unfriendly, but when he began smoking a cigarette it almost drove me crazy and I could not help asking for one. He refused me and said I should have stayed in my own country, where I could have had plenty of cigarettes. After a while he threw away a cigarette stub and not only I but three or four others who were near me had a dive for it. A man named Kelley got it—a crazy man who went around trying to eat wood and cloth and anything he could find.

When my three weeks were up and I had not heard from Mr. Gerard I was just about ready to go down to the lake and pick out a vacant spot and lay down in it. I really do not think I could have lasted two weeks longer. And just about that time, as I was walking back to barracks one day, a Frenchman showed me a German newspaper, and there in large type on the top of the first page it said that Mr. Gerard had left the country, or was getting ready to leave. They had to drag me the rest of the way to the barracks and throw snow on me before I came to.

(Gunner Depew's interview with Mr. Gerard took place at the Dulmen prison camp on or about February 1, 1917. On February 3, our state department demanded the release of sixty-two Americans captured on British vessels and held as prisoners in Germany. On the same day, President Wilson severed diplomatic relations with Germany. Ambassador Gerard left Germany exactly one week later. The newspaper that Gunner Depew saw must have been issued after February 10. It was not until March 9, 1917, however, that Gunner Depew was actually released from Brandenburg.—Editor's Note.)

I do not know what happened during the next few days.

But a week or so later the Spanish ambassador and four German officers and the ambassador told me I would be released! It was all I could do to keep from fainting again. Then Swatts asked me in English if I had anything to say about the treatment in the camp, and I began to think maybe it was a frame-up of some kind, so I said was, "When will I get out of here?" and he said, "Why, you will be released tomorrow."

I did not wait to hear any more, but rushed into the barracks again, singing and whistling and yelling as loud as I could. The boys told me my face was very red and I guess what little blood I had in my body had rushed to my head, because I could hardly walk for a few minutes.

Then the men began to think I was crazy, and none of them believed I would really be released, but that I was going to be sent to the mines, as so many were. But I believed it, and I just sat there on my bunk and began to dream of the food I would get and what I would eat first, and so on.

I did not sleep that night—just walked from barracks to barracks until they chased me away, and then walked up and down in my own barracks the rest of the night. When I got to the Russian barracks and told the two doctors my news, they would not believe me at all, although they knew there had been some important visitor at the camp.

But when I walked out of their door I said, "Dobra veshav," which means "Good night!" Then they must have believed me, for they called me back, and all the men gave me addresses of people to write to in case I should get away.

They were all talking at once, and one of the doctors got very excited and got down on his knees with his hands in the air. "Albert," he said, "if you have the God-given luck to get out of Germany—not for my sake, but for the sake of us who are here in this hell-hole, promise me you will tell all the people wherever you go what they are doing to us here. Tell them not to send money, for we can't eat money, and not meat—just bread, bread, bread."

And when I looked around all the men were sitting on their beds crying and tearing their hair and saying, "bread, bread, bread," over and over again. Then each tried to give me something, as if to say that even if they did not get out, perhaps their button or belt or skull cap would get back to civilization.

When I left their barracks I began to cry, because it did not seem possible that I was going away, and already I could see them starving slowly, just as I had been starving.

The next morning a sentry came to my barracks, called out my name and took me to the commander of the camp. They searched me, and then drilled me back to barracks again. Then the men all thought they were just playing a joke on me, and they said so.

The same thing happened the next day, and when one of the men said that probably I would be slammed up against a wall and shot, I began to feel shaky, I can tell you.

But the third morning, after they had searched me, the commander said, "Well, you'll have to have a bath before you leave the country," and I was so glad that I did not mind about the bath, although I remembered the last one I had, and it did not agree very well with me. After the bath, they drilled me out into the road.

There were four sentries with me, but not Swatts, nor did I see him anywhere around, for which I was sorry. But all the boys came down to the barbed wire, or to the gate, and some were crying, and others were cheering, and all of them were very much excited. But after a minute or two they got together again and the last thing I heard was the song about packing up your old kit bag, and then, "Are we downhearted?—No!" They were certainly game lads.

They did not take me straight to the station, but took me through all the streets they could find, and as usual, the women were there with the bricks and spit. But I did not mind: I was used to it, and besides, it was the last time. So I just grinned at them, and thought that I was better off than they, because they had to stay in the hole called Germany.

I was still half naked, but I did not mind the two-hour wait on the station platform. I noticed a little sign that read, "Berlin 25 miles north," and that was the first time I had much of an idea where Brandenburg was.

When we got into the compartment and I found that the windows were not smashed I could not believe it at first until I remembered that this was not a prisoner train. We had a forty-eight hour ride to Lindau, which is on the Lake of Constance, and no food or water in that time. But still I did not mind it much. At Lindau they drilled me into a little house and took away all the addresses that I had, and then marched me over to the little boat which crosses the lake.

As I started up the gangway the last thing I received in Germany reached me—a crack across the back with a rifle!

The women and children on the dock had their fists up and were yelling, "American swine!" But I just laughed at them. And when I looked around the boat and saw no German soldiers—only Swiss civilians—I rubbed my eyes and could not believe it. When they gave me bread, which was what I had decided I wanted most of all back in the camp, I thought I was in heaven sure enough, and when, forty-five minutes later, we arrived at Rorschach in Switzerland, I finally knew I was free.

CHAPTER XXIV.

Back in the States.

After I arrived at Rorschach I was taken to a large hall, where I remained over night. There were three American flags on the walls, the first I had seen in a long time. I certainly did a fine job of sleeping that night. I think I slept twice as fast to make up for lost time.

In the morning I had a regular banquet for breakfast—eggs, coffee, bread and a small glass of wine. Even now, although I never pass up a meal, that breakfast is still easy to taste, and I sometimes wish I could enjoy another meal as much. But I guess I never shall have one that goes as good.

After breakfast they took me out on the steps of the hall and photographed me, after which I went to the railway station, with a young mob at my heels. It reminded me a bit of Germany—it was so different. Instead of bricks and bayonet jabs, the mob gave me cigarettes and chocolate and sandwiches. They also handed me questions—enough to keep me busy answering to this day if I could.

I got on the train to Zurich, and at every stop on the way there were more presents and more cameras and more questions. At St. Gallen they had cards ready for me to write on, and then they were going to send them to anybody I wished. The station at Zurich was packed with people, and I began to think I was a star for sure.

Francis B. Keene, the American consul general at Zurich, and his assistant, were there to meet me. We walked a few blocks to his office, and all the way the cameras were clicking and the chocolates and cigarettes piling up until I felt like Santa Claus on December 24th. After a little talk with Mr. Keene, he took me to the Stusselhof hotel, where my wounds were dressed—and believe me, they needed it.

The Swiss certainly treated me well. Every time I came out on the streets they followed me around, and they used to give me money. But the money might just as well have been leather

or lead—I could not spend it. Whenever I wanted to buy anything the shopkeeper would make me a present of it.

I also visited the Hotel Baur au Lac, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harold McCormick of Chicago, who are doing such fine work with the Red Cross and are looking after the Belgian and



The Swiss Certainly Treated Me Well.

French refugees in Switzerland. It was a dinner, and much appreciated by one guest, at least. I need not mention his name, but he ate so much that he felt ashamed afterward.

I do not think he got in bad for it, though, for afterward Mr. and Mrs. McCormick each gave him a valuable present, which he needed badly. After the dinner Mrs. McCormick made a little patriotic speech, in which she said that the Huns would never trample on the United States flag, and some other things that made all the Americans there very proud, especially Mr. Keene and myself. So you see I was having a great time.

But I was having a little trouble, all the time, for this reason: there were quite a few Germans interned in Zurich, and they went about in uniform. Now, when I saw one of these birds and remembered what had been happening to me just a short time before my hands began to itch. Believe me, it was not "good morning" that I said to them. I enjoyed it all right; they were not in squads and had no arms, so it was hard to hand, and pie for me.

But Mr. Keene did not like it, I guess, for he called me to his office one morning and bawled me out for a while, and I promised to be good. "You're supposed to be neutral," he said. And I said, "Yes, and when I was tormented and taken prisoner, I was supposed to be neutral, too." But I said I would not look for trouble any more, and started back to the hotel. But no sooner was I underway than a Hun private came along and began to laugh at me. My hands itched again, and I could not help but slam him a few. We went round and round for a while, and then the Hun reversed and went down instead. Mr. Keene saw us, or heard about it, so he told me I had better go to Berne.

So off I went, with my passport. But the same thing happened in Berne. I tried very hard, but I just could not keep my hands off the Germans. So I guess everybody thought it was a good thing to tell me good-bye—anyway I was shipped into France, going direct to St. Nazaire and from there to Brest.

I made a short trip to Hull, England, with a letter from a man at Brandenburg to his wife. She was not at home, but I left the letter and returned to France. I was in France altogether about three weeks, and then went to Barcelona, Spain.

Then I took passage for the States on the C. Lopez y Lopez, a Spanish merchantman. We had mostly "Spigs" on board, which is navy slang for Spaniards. Almost every one of them had a large family of children and a raft of pets. We sailed down through Valencia, Almeria, Malaga, Cadiz and Las Palmas in the Canary Islands. When we left Las Palmas we had a regular menagerie aboard—parrots, canary birds, dogs, monkeys and various beasts. The stowage of that boat was some sight, believe me.

We had boat drill all the way across, of course, and from the way those Spigs rushed about I knew that if a submarine got us the only thing that would be saved would be monkeys. But we did not even have a false alarm all the way over.

I arrived in New York during the month of July, 1917—two years and a half from the time I decided to go abroad to the war zone to get some excitement. I got it, and no mistake. New York harbor and the old statue of Liberty looked mighty good to me, you can bet.

So here I am, and sometimes I have to pinch myself to be sure of it. I certainly enjoy the food and warmth I get here, and except for an occasional pro-German I have no trouble with anybody. My wounds break open once in a while, and I am often bothered inside, on account of the gas I swallowed. They say I cannot get back into the service. It is tough to be knocked out before our own boys get into the scrap.

But I do not know. I am twenty-three year old, and probably have a lot to live for yet. I ought to settle down and be quiet for a while, but comfortable as I am, I think I will have to go to sea again. I think of it many times, and each time it is harder to stay ashore.

THE END.

Doing Well.

Pat was digging at his field, which turned out a very rough piece of land. A policeman, looking over the gate, inquired whether he would get any potatoes off it this season. "Well," replied Pat, rather cheerfully, "I have 50 stones out up to the present."

CONCRETE-LINED FARM RESERVOIR

Precaution Should Be Taken to Prevent Injury by Frost and Settlement.

COBBLESTONES MADE USE OF

To Safeguard Structure It Is Recommended That Completed Earthwork Be Thoroughly Soaked Before Lining Is Laid.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

If durable water reservoirs are desired, they may be lined with concrete or built of cobbles. In form, the concrete-lined type may be either rectangular or circular. A circular reservoir lined with concrete, having a diameter of 134 feet at the bottom, a depth of 8 feet, and a capacity of 2 acre-feet, or 651,658 United States gallons, is somewhat similar in design to one built under the supervision of the office of public roads and rural engineering at Fort Collins, Colo. Precautions are necessary, in order to prevent damage by settlement and frost. If the reservoir is formed partly in excavation and partly in fill, it is difficult to treat each class of material in such a way that both will be equally stable and impervious. If the material in the fill, for instance, settles more than the natural earth, the concrete lining is apt to be ruptured along the division line. Not only uneven settlement in different parts of the earth embankment, but settlement in any one part tends to rupture or otherwise damage concrete lining.

Concrete for Lining.

A concrete suitable for lining should contain an ample percentage of good cement in order to make it watertight. A mixture of 1 part by volume of cement, 2 parts of sand and 4 parts of gravel or broken rock is recommended. A measured volume of sand is dumped on the mixing platform, half as much cement is added to it and both ingredients are mixed dry until the mixture is of one color. It is then moistened and worked into a soft mortar, and the rock or gravel, having been previously moistened, is added. The mortar and rock or gravel then are turned over with shovels at least twice or until the entire mass is thoroughly mixed. The concrete should be sufficiently moist at this stage so that when shoveled into a wheelbarrow or other means of con-



Construction of Cobblestone Masonry Wall.

veyance it will assume a water-level on top. At the same time it should not be so wet as to flow readily.

The thickness of the lining needed depends upon the severity of the climate, the care and skill used in preparing the foundation, the character of the concrete and other factors.

Reservoirs Built of Cobblestones.

Many small reservoirs have been built in southern California to store water pumped from wells over night for use in irrigation the following day. In the Pomona valley, which includes an area of valley land comprising something like 67 square miles, of which about one-third is irrigated, there were in 1912 over 50 of these reservoirs owned and operated by individual orchardists or by small groups of orchardists co-operatively. In the preparation of much of the land for citrus orchards on the benches of this valley large quantities of cobbles are removed and dumped into ravines or piled up in long rectangular walls. Years ago some one conceived the idea of making use of this rock to give stability to reservoir walls, and out of this conception has been developed a more or less distinct type of farm reservoir. This type consists in the main of a wall of cobblestone masonry laid in cement mortar in which a small amount of lime is incorporated, a concrete floor and an earth embankment around the exterior.

From an engineering standpoint the crucial tests of a reservoir may be said to be such features as efficiency, durability, first cost, and maintenance.

Has Not This Been a Good Story? Another Coming!

Berea College Hospital

Best Equipment and Service at Lowest Cost.
Wards for Men and for Women, Sun-parlor.
Private Rooms, Baths, Electric Service.

Surgery, Care in Child-birth, Eye, Nose and Ear
GENERAL PRACTICE

Come in and visit an establishment, which is a friend in need, and in reach of all the people.

ROBERT H. COWLEY, M. D., Physician
HARLAN DUDLEY, M. D., Physician
MRS. ANNA POWELL HACKETT, R. N., Superintendent
MRS. HELEN STEARN SHARPE, R. N., Assistant

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BERE A AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Best Blacksmithing

Scientific horse shoeing, fine iron work and repairs of all descriptions at the College Blacksmith Shop, Main Street, north of The Citizen Office. ad.

We Sell hats and sell them right. Mrs. Laura Jones. ad.

Mrs. A. W. Hamilton is recovering from a sprained ankle, caused by a fall.

Miss Lou Linville of Dayton, O., is spending the holidays with her cousins, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Abney.

Willard Todd, who is in the hospital with typhoid fever, is slowly improving.

Ribbon Sale—Genuine Bargains—at Fish's.

Curge Brock and wife of Conway spent a few days with their uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Linville. John Fountner is visiting home-folks this week.

Mrs. Will Climer of Lafollette, Tenn., is making an extended visit in Berea at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Baker.

Miss Frances Sproule of Aurora, Ill., spent the Christmas holidays with Miss Myrtle Johnson at her home on Blue Lick.

Better hurry and get one of those hats at Eva Walden's. She is having a sale and is surely selling them cheap. ad.

Miss Norma Stoughton, a former secretary of President Frost, was a Berea visitor last week.

Miss Alice Ross has returned to the Tavern after spending the Christmas holidays at her home in Pewee Valley.

Misses Martha and Rebecca Muncy, who have been ill at their home on Chestnut street, are now able to be out again.

Mrs. Nannie Branaman, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Jack Laswell, at Brush Creek, returned home Monday.

We have made some decided reductions in ribbons and will sell them this week at money-saving prices. Fish's.

Miss Marie Bower, who has had the "flu," is now able to be among her friends again.

Lieut. Jack Wood, of Wildie, was the guest of Miss Hilda Welch for a few days.

U. S. Wyatt left Monday morning for Mississippi.

George Bowman, who is employed in Virginia, spent Christmas here with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Bowman.

New hats at Laura Jones' for special Christmas sale.

Lieut. R. Hudspeth, who has received his discharge, is now employed in Akron, O.

El. Isaacs, the son of Andrew Isaacs, is here on a few days' furlough. Midshipman Isaacs has been across and has had quite a thrilling time on the water.

Marion Bower, who is employed with Andrew Steel Work in Newport, Ky., came home for Christmas.

Millinery Clearance Sale now on at Fish's.

W. D. Jones, of Lexington, was in Berea, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Botkins entertained a number of their friends and relatives to a six o'clock dinner, Friday evening.

Jake Herndon, Jr., has received his discharge from the Army and is now home again.

Millinery Gifts for Christmas—There are many items in our stock suitable for Xmas gifts. Fish's.

Robin Woodruff, of Louisville, was the guest of Midshipman Axel Ernberg during Christmas week.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Roy returned to their home in Cleveland, O., after a few days' visit here with Mrs. Roy's mother, Mrs. N. E. Davis.

Berea Public School will open its winter term Monday, January 6, 1919.

Special sale of Hats at Laura Jones'.

Mr. and Mrs. George Dick entertained a number of their friends Friday evening to a six o'clock dinner.

Fred Owens, who is stationed at Pensacola, Fla., was the guest of Miss Marie Bower, Monday and Tuesday.

Hats from 75c. up on sale at Eva Walden's. She is getting ready to enlarge her store room for a bigger and better line of spring hats. ad.

Ralph Osborne, of the Aluminum Cooking Utensil Company, of Cincinnati, spent New Year's with his parents in Berea.

New hats at Laura Jones' Store. All colors in velours, soft velvet street hats and crushers. Every one a special. Come at once to get your choice; prices ranging from \$2.00 to \$4.00 in the best styles and materials. 50 new hats at \$1.00 to \$1.50 now on sale at Laura Jones' Street, Phone 124, Berea, Ky.

COLLEGE HOSPITAL NOTES
Doctors and nurses have been examining new students as they entered, hoping in this way to avoid the early start of any epidemic diseases.

Miss March Nannev, of the Academy department, underwent a very serious operation on January 1. Her condition is good at this writing.

Mrs. Nevett and baby son, of Big Hill pike, are in the hospital.

BOONE TAVERN NOTES
C. H. Porter spent Christmas with his family at the Tavern. Mr. and Mrs. Mahon and daughter have come to stay at the Tavern for some time. Among other guests of the past week were Mr. and Mrs. Howard Whitaker, C. W. Opperman, of Toledo, and Lieut. Robert Martin, of Corbin.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR
Prof. A. N. May was leader of the Christian Endeavor last Sunday evening, and in a helpful talk suggested ways to make this "A Happy New Year." There was a large attendance, and quite a number took part, each expressing a desire to make the coming year one of happiness and usefulness.

KENTUCKY NEWS
(Continued From Page One)
filed in the county court in Louisville.

Three Madison county high schools had to close this week on account of influenza cases. At Kirksville, Mrs. D. H. Starns, wife of the principal, Professor Starns, is ill, and Professor Starns has to be with her, as it is impossible to obtain nurses. At Union City, Prof. Chester A. Long is down with the flu himself, and one of the teachers and the same condition prevails at Waco, where there are said to be about 25 or 30 cases. Superintendent Edwards gave instructions Monday that these schools close until the faculties can take up their work again.

Good Education.
After looking over a vacant house with his parents, Willie, aged six, heard them discussing the rooms. All the rooms were immense and rather dark, with the exception of the dining room, which was very small and naturally lighter than the others. Willie said: "Yes, I guess the dining room was the lightest because it was closest to the windows."

Rare Visitors Recorded.
The appearance of snowy owls, a rare occurrence, is reported. These remarkably beautiful birds come from the Arctic regions. Only four previous visitations have been recorded in the ornithological history of the country.

CLAGETT—SPENCE

Very few Bereans "perked up their ears and took notice," when Robert F. Spence quietly and unescorted, slipped out of town a few days ago, but what a difference when he returned this week, for like the gallant young Lochinvar, he came boldly riding out of the west bringing his captured bride with him.

The fair lady of his choice is the only daughter of Dr. and Mrs. M. H. Clagett, who formerly were residents of Berea for a short time, but now live in Fairfax, South Dakota.

The wedding which took place at the bride's home at ten o'clock last Thursday morning, December 26, was a very quiet one, only a few of the most intimate friends being present.

A wedding breakfast immediately followed the ceremony, and in a short time the happy couple were escorted to the train and the homeward trip begun.

Mrs. Spence has a wide circle of friends in the west, and a goodly number in Berea, all of whom are admirers of her sterling qualities and charming personality, and wish her the utmost joy.

As our county agent and an instructor in the Vocational Department of Berea College, Mr. Spence is known to scores of people in the town and surrounding country who can truly say that the very best is none too good for him, and can heartily congratulate him on this step in his successful career.

As they take up their new life in this new year in our midst, they have the best wishes of all for a long happy life together, and they have only to pull the latch-strings of Berea's hospitable doors to find a warm and hearty welcome awaiting them.

LOGAN—McVEY

In Jellico, Tennessee, on the evening of December 25, the marriage ceremony of Miss Nancy Logan and Thomas McVey was solemnized. The bride is well known and loved in Berea as a former student and as a teacher of Home Science in the Vocational department. Mr. McVey is a business man of Stroud, Oklahoma. From that place the bride and groom made a visit to Knoxville, Tennessee. Mrs. McVey returns to Berea to finish her year's work. Mr. McVey returns to Oklahoma. All Berea friends wish for them both a long and happy life of usefulness and prosperity.

GOLDEN WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

The moments of last Sunday afternoon, December 29, were certainly golden ones, and will long be treasured by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hays, as well as by some of their closest and best friends who were privileged to share in the celebration of their fiftieth wedding anniversary which was held at their home on Jackson street from three to five.

Throughout the entire time, there was an almost continuous stream of guests, who were hospitably greeted at the door by Lieut. Earl Hays and Mrs. Ellen Mitchell. They then passed on to the reception room where congratulations and neighborly greetings of good friendship and best wishes were extended to the happy couple, who seemed to be experiencing again all the thrills and joys of that other day of congratulations just fifty years ago; then to the dining room where Mrs. R. R. Coyle and Mrs. C. G. Baker saw that each guest was served at the festive board which was graciously presided over by Mrs. Lou Hanson and Mrs. Herndon, assisted by the little maids, Elizabeth Ogg and Bernice Baker.

It is not permitted every couple to look back on a journey of fifty milestones of happy married life together with all that such a pilgrimage can bring, and Mr. and Mrs. Hays are certainly to be congratulated on such a blessing granted them.

The greater part of these fifty years have been spent in Berea where scores of friends have become attached to them and their large family of children, and it is the earnest wish of all who know them, that many more milestones may yet be passed together hand in hand.

CARD OF THANKS

We desire to tender our sincere thanks to the good citizens in and around Berea, and especially to the College doctors and many nurses who labored so earnestly and faithfully to comfort and relieve our beloved son and brother, John S. Lewis, who departed this life December 20, 1918. It was God's way, and He had called him.

Accept our sincere thanks for the many kindnesses shown us.
I. N. Lewis and family.

WITH THE CHURCHES

Union Church

The Sunday-school with classes for all at 9:45. Preaching service at 11 a.m.

A cordial invitation is extended to all visitors in our city as well as to all citizens to unite with us in these services.

Rev. Benson H. Roberts, Pastor

Christian Endeavor
Christian Endeavor Sunday evening was led by R. T. Miller. The topic was "Peace on Earth." As the topic implies, this was a Christmas service, and after a short address, by the leader, several persons gave short talks on "What Does Christmas Mean to Me?"

First Baptist Church

Sunday-school at 9:45 a.m. Preaching service at 11 a.m.

Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30.

The B. Y. P. U. service at 6:15.

We extend a hearty welcome to all to unite with us in these services.

Rev. E. B. English, Pastor

J. E. McKEE DEAD

Death came with startling suddenness last week to Mr. J. E. McKee, aged 32 years, lineman for the Berea Telephone Company. He had been sick with influenza for two weeks when other complications, causing rupture of the bladder, resulted in his death on Christmas evening. Mr. McKee was an efficient workman and will be much missed by his fellow employees, and by a wide circle of friends.

He leaves a father, mother, sisters and brothers, resident in Paris, to mourn his untimely death.

A little over a month ago he was united in marriage to Miss May Bell, of Berea, who has the heartfelt sympathy of the community in being so soon bereft of her husband.

His funeral was conducted by the Rev. Howard Hudson last Friday afternoon, and burial took place in Berea cemetery.

U. S. NEWS (Continued From Page One)

Chamber of Commerce, in submitting a report of its investigation of business throughout the country, states that belief is general that the United States is approaching a period of the greatest prosperity in the history of the Nation. The report adds that there is little probability that the wage of the many will drop as a result of economic readjustment, but that incomes which are out of proportion to general conditions are likely to suffer.

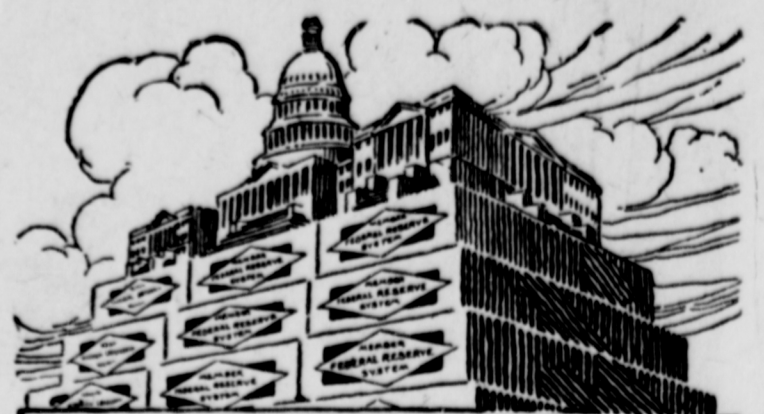
The statement in connection with the honorary degree of doctor recently granted President Wilson in Paris, that this was the first time the doctor's degree had been conferred as an honorary degree, appears to be incorrect.

The first honorary doctor's degree awarded under the provisions of the new law, was conferred on the Rev. Charles S. MacFarland, General Secretary and Commissioner to France of the Federal Council of the

BOY HERO RETURNS HOME



Here, between two husky friends, is Elmer Geyer, probably the youngest American soldier who took active part in the fighting, returned to his native soil. He is only fourteen years old, hails from East Pittsburgh, Pa., and was attached to the Three Hundred and Eighteenth Infantry. He was employed as a dispatch runner and was entrusted with an important message after 14 other men had attempted to deliver the message and were killed by German snipers. Elmer delivered the message, but was severely wounded.



Supporting the Government

WE are supporting the government by membership in the Federal Reserve System, the backbone of the nation's banking organization. This enables us to do our share in assisting the government in handling its financial problems, and to extend to business and industry their proper measure of accommodation.

Berea National Bank

The Prospects are Bright for A Happy New Year

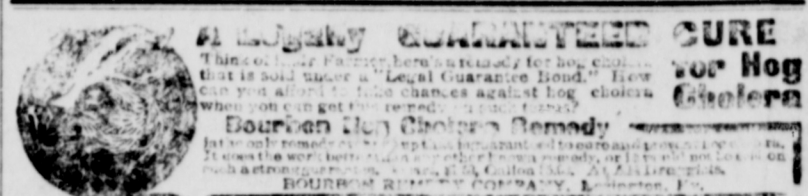
We anticipate a lively demand for Women's Apparel in all lines, and have the goods ready for your inspection.

Give Us a Call

B. E. BELUE CO.

Richmond

Kentucky



Sold by Porter-Moore Drug Co.

Churches of Christ in America, at the Church of the Oratorio in Paris on June 30th by the Divinity Faculty of Paris.

A Parent's Best Gift for Son or Daughter

Is a course of BOOKKEEPING, SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING at the LEXINGTON BUSINESS UNIVERSITY.

Thousands of young men and women attribute their success to this old and influential institution, among whom are many of our successful citizens. Its graduates secure the highest salaried positions. College open. Special inducements to soldiers and sailors.

For circulars and particulars, address

WILBUR R. SMITH, LEXINGTON, KY.

F. L. MOORE'S Jewelry Store

FOR First Class Repairing

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Fine Line of Jewelry

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FOR SALE
High grade, single comb Rhode Island Red cockerels. W. R. Hunt. Phone 181-4. (Ad-27)

Jno. F. Dean J. W. Herndon

DEALERS IN REAL ESTATE

Berea, Kentucky

Come on to Berea! Get ready for the Winter Term! We have some real bargains in town property and some farms near town worth the money asked for them. They will never be cheaper! and are getting scarcer every day. Lots of people making money here on milk since the creamery opened. Why not come and get in the game? We have what you want; if not, we will find it for you.

See Dean at the Berea Bank and Trust Co.; catch Herndon on the fly. Respectfully,

DEAN & HERNDON, Dealers in Real Estate, Berea, Ky.

\$125 A MONTH For MEN and WOMEN

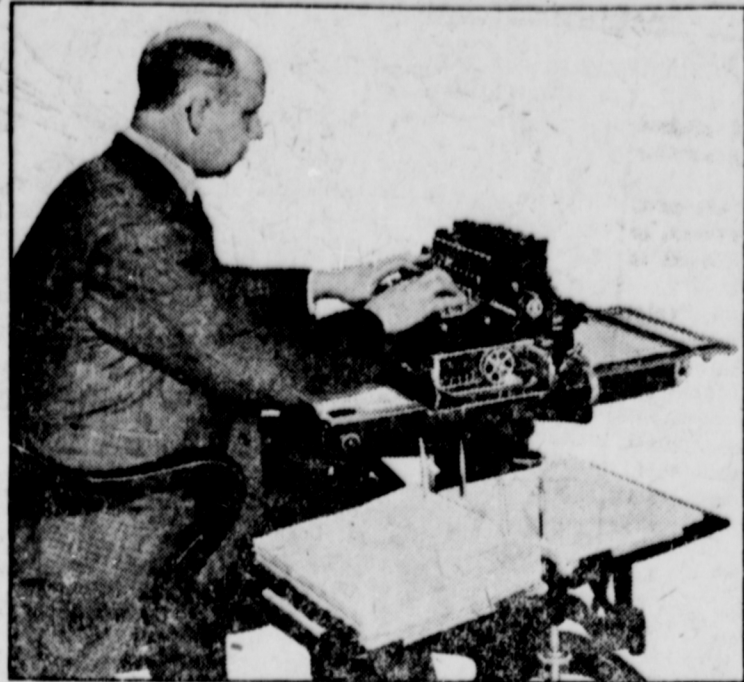
Men and Women, ages 16 to 46 who have finished eighth grade or its equivalent, are wanted, from each county, for business positions paying up to \$125 a month. Chances for promotion good. Experience NOT necessary. We train you. Mail this:

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DRAUGHON'S, Nashville, Tenn., Box K-10: Send particulars of your proposition.

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A family Newspaper for all that is right, true, and interesting

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.

(Incorporated)
WM. G. FROST, Editor-in-Chief

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Advertising rates on application.

THE SCAR BEARERS

Hundreds of American soldiers from Privates all the way up to the line to General Pershing will return from France decorated for conspicuous bravery.

Some will wear the Distinguished Service Medal, some the Croix de Guerre. Some will be awarded the Victoria Cross.

Everyone of them will have done some valorous deed of aggression or rescue.

But there will be some 50-odd thousand who came out of the fight more or less disfigured who may wear no ribbons.

These are the scar bearers, the wounded.

Not one of them but faced death in all the many guises that German ingenuity of the most devilish kind could contrive. But theirs was only the ordinary chance of war. Theirs the misfortune of being struck down before they had their chance.

Some will not be permanently disabled. But thousands will be. And everyone that is, everyone that took his chance over there must have his chance once more over here.

Uncle Sam has worked out an elaborate plan of rehabilitation for these wounded heroes. If they need medical attention after they return they will get it. If they need special training to fit them for such work only as their condition will permit them to do they will get that training. Whatever assistance is necessary they will have.

And Uncle Sam will bear the expense, gladly, gratefully; for his obligation is one that can never be adequately met.

All of us must remember this in connection with the next Liberty Loan. Not all of the money will go for martial needs, for peace enforcement or for the scores of other demands the governmental plans will precipitate.

Much of it will be devoted to making payment for the services of those who did their best to pay the price of world freedom.

For them too much cannot be done.

INFLUENZA

Influenza has again broken out in Boston and other cities notwithstanding strenuous efforts being made to prevent its recurrence. In New York City there have been reported to the Health Bureau an average of 100 to 125 cases a day for the last three weeks, but it is claimed by New York authorities that there is nothing to be alarmed about, and that occasional cases are likely to occur during the whole winter, but it is hoped that even these will disappear with the coming of spring.

In spite of such assurances the fear that we may again be visited with this plague is so prevalent that a recent meeting in Chicago of the American Public Health Association attracted representatives from the whole United States, and also from Canada, for the purpose of discussing possible means of checking the disease.

In order to prevent unnecessary danger in connection with the bringing of troops from Europe, the Mayor of New York City has communicated with the Executive of the various debarkation cities along the coast, asking that they have the War Department keep these men in camp for at least nine days after landing before allowing them freedom to return home or to visit elsewhere.

In this connection it is reported that local health officials at our national capital are seriously considering the closing of all schools, churches, and places of amusement in order to prevent a further spread of the epidemic which has again appeared in rather alarming proportions there. It seems to be the consensus of opinion at Washington that there is likely to be another serious spread of the disease throughout the country unless effective measures are taken at once to prevent it. The Surgeon General advises that, at the first sign of a general recurrence of the epidemic, all public schools should be closed, for the reason that children are particularly susceptible to it.

MOVING PICTURE SHOW

The last of a series of entertainments given by the Victory Girls for the purpose of making good their pledge to the United War Work Fund was held Friday night in the form of a moving picture show. The picture, "Rebecca of Sunny Brook Farm," featured Mary Pickford and was thoroughly enjoyed by every one, the more because each knew he was helping a good cause.

KING CALLS ON WILSON

Wishes President Many Happy Returns of the Day on Sixty-Second Birthday.

London, Dec. 30.—King George called at President Wilson's apartment Saturday to bring him many happy returns of the day. It was President Wilson's birthday—his sixty-second.

RED CROSS HOME SERVICE COURSE

The new course of training for Red Cross Home Service workers, announced in last week's Citizen, begins next Wednesday. Dr. C. Rexford Raymond has been appointed Director and Prof. Everett Dix is the Supervisor of Field Work. The work of each week will include lectures on Wednesday at the vesper hour and Thursday at 9:30 a. m., four hours of assigned reading, one meeting with the Director for discussion of lectures and reading, and ten hours of Field Work with one meeting for conference with the Supervisor of Field Work.

Eight hours credit will be allowed for this work, and other studies to complete the schedule will be elected in the department in which the student is enrolled.

The class is limited to sixteen members. Students will be admitted only when recommended by their department Dean and approved by the Director. Women must also be recommended by Dean Bowersox. Those who finish the course will be given positions in charge of Home Service in the mountain counties.

Prof. R. J. Colbert, of Cleveland, O., assistant director of the Lake Division of the American Red Cross will give the lectures next Wednesday and Thursday.

EASTERN KENTUCKY NEWS ITEMS

(Continued from Page Eight)

Illness.—Ben Bratcher, who has been at Camp Taylor, has been discharged and is at home.

Wallaceton

Wallaceton, Dec. 29.—We are having some real winter weather at present.—Farmers are busy these days getting their tobacco ready for the market which will open January 1, 1919.—The "flu" has been raging in this vicinity.—Miss Clara Bownlin is seriously ill with pneumonia at the Robinson Hospital.—The Gentry family are all up again.—Taylor Botkin and family are all well again; also Louis Botkin and family are all better and able to be out again.—Mrs. Willie Wiley has the "flu."—Claude Kidd is in to see his parents. He has been in the Service and stationed at Camp Taylor. Claud is looking well and we are glad to have him with us again.—Denny Anglin has rented the farm recently owned by Mr. Mullins and is going to move there at once. Mr. Mullins is moving on G. W. Mitchell's farm.—The Gentry heirs are moving to C. C. Chrisman's property in Wallaceton.—T. R. Brown of Frankfort has been visiting his father and mother in Wallaceton.—Sherman Kidd of Dayton, O., has been visiting his father and mother at this place.—Clarence Wilson is visiting in Harlan County for a while.—Mrs. Holway received word that her grandson will not be discharged from the U. S. service before spring.—Graden Peters is helping D. O. Botkin get his tobacco ready for the early market.—T. R. Brown, while in Richmond on his way to Paint Lick, lost a colored boy he was raising, by the name of Jim, and has been unable to locate him.—Wishing the many readers of The Citizen a happy and prosperous New Year.

Harmony

Harmony, Dec. 30.—We have all had rather a quite the pleasant time thru Christmas.—The flu epidemic in this place seems to be subsiding.—Prof. J. B. Hutchins had a sale last week and disposed of all his personal belongings at good prices, and will move to Danville this week where he has secured a good business position.—Mrs. Mary E. Shaw has been very sick but is thought to be a little better at this writing. We are hoping and praying for a speedy recovery, as she is one that has helped to make the world better.—Uncle Jim Collett and J. C. Collett have been visiting relatives and friends thru Christmas at Dry Ridge in Grant County.—R. E. Shaw has bought a small farm from a Mr. Lamb and will move there soon.—Miss Mae Jones was visiting her uncle, John Jones, thru Christmas.—Miss Mae Vanhook visited at the home of Mrs. W. M. C. Hutchins last week.—Alex Robinson will move on Jack Wilson's place this week.—James and Ed. Dickerson were shopping in Crab Orchard Saturday.

WORLD NEWS

(Continued From Page One)

and his speech is significant in view of his reference to the principle of balance of power as a regulator of European affairs and a guarantee of peace. It is not in harmony with the ideal set forth by President Wilson of a league of nations made necessary by the danger of getting out of balance when that principle is relied on for peace.

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE WRITES TO HIS FATHER

The following was taken from a newspaper published in France:

"On the Rhine, Somewhere in France; 'Everywhere in France; 'All the Time.'

Dear Papa—I am writing on der run, as der brave and glorious soldiers under my command have not seen der Rhine for so long dat dey have started back dat vay, and of course I am going mit dem. O pap, dere has been some offel dings happened here in France. First, I started in my big offensive which was to crush de fool Americans, but dey know so little about military tactics dat dey will not be crushed just like I want 'em. I sent my men in der fight in big waves, and ven dey got to de Americans dey all said "Boo" as loud as dey could holler. Vell, according to vat you have always told me, de Americans have turned and run like blazes. But vat do you tink? Dem fool Americans don't know anything about war, and instead of running, de odder vay, dey came right toward us. Some of dem was singing about "ve von't come back till it's over, over dere," or some odder foolish song, and some of dem were laughing like fools. Dey are so ignorant. But dey are offel reckless mit dere guns, and ven dey come toward us it was dat my men took a notion dey wanted to go back to de dear old Rhine. Ve don't like de little dirty Marne river, anyhow. And oh, pap, dem Americans use such offel language. Dey know nothing of kultur, and say such offel dings right before us. And dey talk blasphemy, too. Vat you tink dey said right in front of my face? One big husky from a place dey call Missouri, he said—oh, papa, I hate to tell you vat an offel ting he said—but I can't help it; he said, "To hell mit der kaiser!" Did you ever hear anything so offel? I didn't tink anybody would say such an offel ting. It made me so mad. I wouldn't stand and hear such an offel ting so I turned around and run mit de odder boys. Vas I right? Vat? And, oh, papa, you know dem breastplates vot you sent us—can you send some to put on our backs. You know ve are going de odder vay, now, and breastplates are no good, for the cowardly Americans are shooting us right in der back. Some of our boys took off der breastplates and put 'em behind, but de fool Americans are playing "De Star Spangled Banner" mit machine guns on dem breastplates. Can't you help us? You remember in your speech you said nothing could stand before the brave German soldiers? Oh, papa, I don't believe dese ignorant Americans ever read your speech, for dey run after us just like ve vas a lot of rabbits. Vot you tink of dot? Can't you send some of your speeches right away? Dey don't know how terrible ve are. Can't you move my army back to Belgium vere ve von all our glory? My men can vip all the vimmen and children vot dem Belgians can bring us. But dese Americans are so rough and ignorant. We can't make 'em understand dat ve are the greatest soldiers on earth, and ven ve try to sing "Deutschland Uber Alles" dey laugh like a lot of monkeys. But ve are getting de best of de Americans. Ve can outrun dem. Papa, if ve are not de best fighters on earth ve sure are de best runners. Nobody can keep up mit us when we tink of der dear old Rhine, and my army never did tink so much of dot dear old river. Let me know right away vot to do by return post office.

July 20 times.
CROWN PRINCE WILLIE.

AMERICAN FLAG IS FIRED UPON

CHILDREN SLAIN IN FIGHTING— PERSONS DEAD IN STREET BATTLES NUMBER 138.

Hun Attacking Force Severely Defeated—Berlin Upheaval Leaves Ebert in Control, After Haase, Barth and Dittman Step Down.

Warsaw (By the Associated Press).—A Polish official report concerning the riot in Posen on the arrival of Ignace Jan Paderewski, who is on his way here, says the trouble began when allied and American flags were hoisted over the City Hall. The Germans demanded that the flags be hauled down. The Poles refused to acquiesce, whereupon the Germans brought up machine guns and began firing in the streets, driving back the crowds and dispersing the Polish troops. Finally the German officials took down the flags. Meanwhile the Poles reassembled and began to return the German fire. The Germans provoked another incident by trying to prevent Paderewski from going about the streets. The arrival of Paderewski and British and American officers has created much enthusiasm here. The hope is expressed that their arrival will stamp out bolshevism and prevent anticipated trouble in Warsaw.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

London.—Firing by German officers on an allied automobile carrying an American flag was the cause of street fighting in Posen, says a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen. The Germans were defeated in the fighting. About 138 persons, including a number of women and children, were killed during the rioting.

The dispatch says: "There was severe fighting between the Poles and Germans in Posen, which resulted in 38 women and about 100 Germans and Poles being killed. The affray originated as a result of a German officer firing on an allied automobile which was proceeding to Warsaw carrying the American flag. The Germans insulted the flag, and the Polish guard was called out. The fighting lasted several hours, and the Germans were defeated. A delegation from the British mission to Posen protested to the German commander in the town, General Schimmling, but the German officer declared he had no control over the soldiers."

Flames Sweep Business Area.

Bristol, Va.—Five large business houses, including the Dominion National Bank, were destroyed by fire which for a time threatened destruction of a large portion of the business district. The flames were checked only after the arrival of fire companies from Kingsport, Tenn., in response to a call from the mayor of Bristol. The loss was estimated at \$1,500,000. The fire started in the five-story structure on State street occupied by the Mitchell-Powers Hardware Company. As the flames arrived there were a series of explosions of dynamite and shells in the building, and nearby structures were set fire by flying embers. So far as was reported there was no loss of life.

Indorses Plan For Fighting Famine.

London.—The Express understands that President Wilson, who has been giving considerable personal attention during his visit to Europe to the question of fighting famine in the Central Empires, has indorsed and submitted to the allies a definite plan for relief formulated by his advisers, including Herbert Hoover. It is felt that the need of some action is imperative. President Wilson favors the immediate appointment of a director general of relief for Europe, supplementing the work of the Interallied Food Council.

IRISH REPUBLIC IS PROCLAIMED

Sinn Feiners to Form New Parliament, Says London Express.

WILL MOVE FROM DUBLIN

If Government Orders Disbandment of Parliament It Will Establish Itself Elsewhere—Berlin Rebels Surrender.

London, Dec. 30.—Posters will appear in every parish in Ireland today announcing that the Irish republic has come into being, says the Express.

The newspaper adds that the Sinn Feiners, in the recent election, swept Leinster, Munster and Connaught.

Seventy members of parliament were elected by the party, but they will not take their seats. It is stated by the Express that a central Sinn Fein council will be established in Dublin almost immediately and will call itself the Irish parliament. If the government orders its disbandment, it is stated, it will establish itself elsewhere, and if necessary move from place to place.

German Rebels Surrender.

Berlin, Dec. 30.—Government troops renewed the bombardment of the royal palace this morning, killing several of the muthous sailors entrenched there. The defenders finally surrendered. Field Marshal von Hindenburg, with an army of loyal troops, is reported to be marching on Berlin to restore order. The bolsheviks still control the former socialist newspaper Vorwaerts.

ASKS WILSON TO AID LEAGUE

Former Foreign Secretary and Viscount Bryce Make Plea to President.

London, Dec. 30.—President Wilson, at the American embassy today, received a delegation from the League of Nations union.

It was headed by Viscount Grey, former secretary for foreign affairs, and it included the archbishop of Canterbury and Viscount Bryce, former British ambassador to the United States.

The president, in addressing the delegation, said:

"Gentlemen, I am very much complimented that you should come in person to present this address and I have been delighted and stimulated to find the growing and prevailing interest in the subject of the league of nations not only a growing interest, merely, but a growing purpose which I am sure will prevail, and it is delightful that members of the government which brought this nation into the war because of the moral obligations based upon a treaty should be among those who have brought me this paper, because on the other side of the water we have greatly admired the motives and subscribed to the principles which actuated the government of Great Britain in obeying that moral dictate."

EBERT RULE IS OVERTHROWN?

Predicted New Cabinet, Including Liebknecht and Ledebour, Will Be Formed—Molkenshur Commands of Berlin.

The Hague, Dec. 30.—The Ebert government has virtually been overthrown, according to a dispatch from Berlin received here. The dispatch says Philip Scheidemann, Socialist member of the government, has fled from the city. It is predicted that a new cabinet will be formed, including Karl Liebknecht and George Ledebour, and that the central soviet will be summoned.

London, Dec. 30.—Brutus Molkenshur, supporter of Karl Liebknecht, has been made commandant of Berlin, according to a dispatch from that city to the Daily Mail.

PRINCESS "PAT" TO WED HERO

King George Announces the Engagement of Niece to Commander Ramsay.

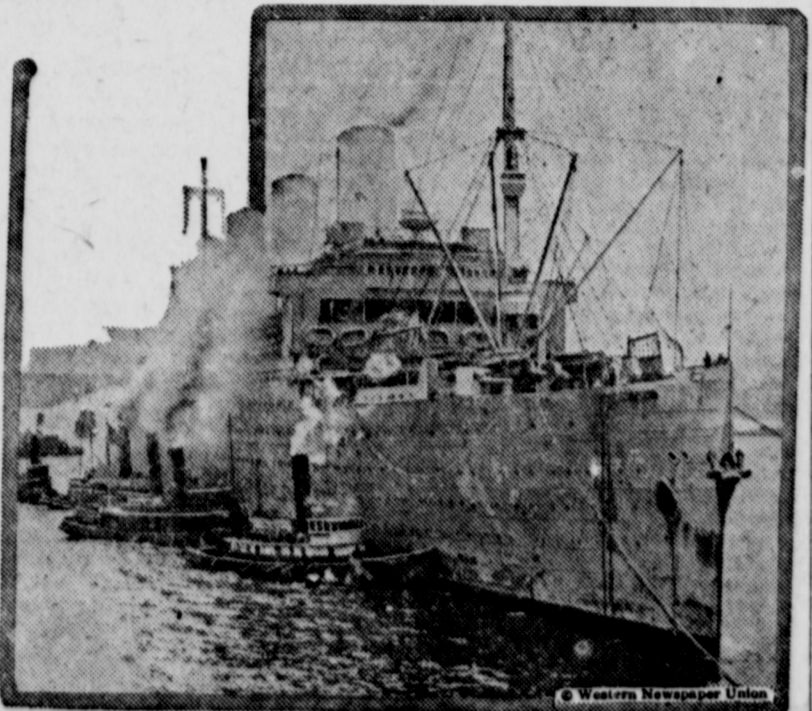
London, Dec. 30.—King George announced his consent to the betrothal of his niece, Princess Patricia of Connaught, daughter of the former governor general of Canada, and Commander Ramsay, brother of the Earl of Dalhousie. Ramsay won the distinguished service order for bravery in the Dardanelles. "Princess Pat," honorary commander in chief of the famous Canadian regiment bearing her name, has been reported betrothed several times, but each report was denied.

POLES AND "REDS" IN FIG

Outcome of Battle in Dombrova District Not Known—Bolsheviks Arm Militia in Ashov.

London, Dec. 30.—A battle between bolshevik and Polish forces in Dombrova district was reported without dispatch from Moscow. Outcome was not known. It also stated that bolshevik armed government militia in Ashov district.

LEVIATHAN BRINGS 8,500 YANKS BACK HOME



The Leviathan being towed to her dock by tugs, after her first voyage since the signing of the armistice. The Leviathan brought back 8,500 soldiers, sailors and civilians, most prominent among them being Lord Decies and Maj. Gen. George A. Barnett, chief of the United States marines, and wife.

SMART PEOPLE BUY DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

FROM

OWEN McKEE

THERE IS A REASON

RICHMOND

KENTUCKY

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

HOW HOG CHOLERA IS CONTROLLED

Through work of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture 5,500,000 hogs were vaccinated against cholera in the last year, and average losses in cholera-infected herds were reduced to less than 13 per cent by the use of antihog-cholera serum. An increase of 168 counties working for hog-cholera control is considered notable, there being 467 counties in the country now engaged in this work, besides 17 States in which activities of this character are conducted.

Representatives of the Federal department visited 15,560 farms for the purpose of making investigations, diagnosing disease, and giving advice regarding control and eradication. Furthermore, 2,056 meetings were attended by 100,190 farmers who were interested in the control and combating of hog-cholera. In addition, 2,236 cholera-infested farms were cleaned up and disinfected under the direction of the Federal specialists.

In order that only the best anti-hog-cholera serum may be used in actual field work, rigid inspection of all serum is necessary. During the last 12 months, of the 274,402,530 cubic centimeters of serum produced in licensed establishments, 2,488,661 cubic centimeters were destroyed as unfit for use. Similar inspection of hog-cholera virus was also conducted for simultaneous use with the serum.

PLANTING CORN THAT WILL GROW

Connecticut's experience last season shows the value of testing seed corn. Corn shows in that State in 1917 were unique in that a 50-car germination test was made of each entry. These tests saved the State thousands of dollars, disclosing that much of the 1917 crop was very low in germinating qualities. A campaign was inaugurated for the testing of all corn to be used for the 1918 crop. The work in many places was taken up through the schools, and teachers and pupils were taught to make tests. No excuse was left for any farmer to plant immature corn. In one county 700 samples showed only 30 percent germinating power, and in another county only 10 per cent of the corn tested was fit for planting. The farm bureau saved the day by carrying on so vigorous a campaign that all corn fit for planting was made available for home use or sale. In addition to supplying the States' need for good seed corn, the farm bureau were able to get together six carloads of tested seed corn for shipment to North Dakota and Wisconsin, where also the situation was serious. This corn brought the farmers of Connecticut \$15,000.

ONE STEP MEETS TWO NEEDS

Fields in Hamilton County, Ohio, that were acid in soil and broken by stone overcroppings have been made more productive and easier to plow by the one step of crushing the stone and spreading it over the ground. The stone is limestone with a high percentage of calcium. This method of solving the liming problem was developed by the county agent. Some men bought stone crushers and entered the business of grinding limestone.

Of the 5,000 tons of lime applied in Hamilton County on the county agent's recommendation 2,500 tons were ground on the 50 farms where the stone was found.

At the annual mid-winter meeting of the Kentucky Press Association, held in Louisville December 27-28, the work of the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve was outlined by George E. Stephens, Executive State Director of the Reserve. At the close of his remarks the editors gave their hearty endorsement of the movement. The statement of Herbert Hoover, who is now making a food survey of Europe, that America must feed the world was stressed. The shortage of farm labor was discussed. Military and civil authorities were quoted to show that many men entering the army from the farms will not return to the farms to stay. To fill the gap the boys from the cities and towns and those living on the farms must become larger farm producers. The Farm Craft Lessons to be taught in the schools were referred to.

If fertilizer users the country over will order early, through accustomed channels, and agree to take the goods from the car on arrival, much may be done to help insure a sufficient supply for next spring's business. Early ordering, however, means NOW.

DEVELOPS NEW HYBRID COWPEAS

In its plant-breeding work with cowpeas, which involves several hundred hybrids and selections, the United States Department of Agriculture during the past year has developed several new sorts which give such promise that they are now being grown in quantity for distribution. These varieties are Potomac, Arlington, Columbia, White Hybrid, and Early Buff. Extensive field work is being conducted by the department with hybrids, especially in the wilt and nematode lands of the Southern States. Two hybrid selections, unnamed as yet, have been found highly resistant to both nematodes and wilt and are superior to other sorts for the production of seed and forage. These two selections are being grown in quantity for more extensive field tests next year.

HINTS ON SELECTING LAYERS

Pullets With Alert Eyes and Comb, Face and Wattles of Fine Texture Are Best.

Judging poultry is said to be a finer art than the selection of other farm animals, but the man or woman who picks pullets with a fine head, alert eyes and comb, face and wattles of fine texture, has taken the first step toward increased egg production. Good pullets should stand square on their feet, with legs wide apart, with the front end of the body slightly higher than the posterior end, and with a long back and tail carried rather high. The body should be wedge-shaped, yielding ample room for the reproduction and digestive organs.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Hay and Grain.

Corn—No. 2 white \$1.52@1.53, No. 3 white \$1.50@1.52, No. 2 yellow \$1.54@1.55, No. 2 mixed \$1.52@1.53, No. 3 mixed \$1.50@1.52, white ear \$1.46@1.50, yellow ear \$1.49@1.51, mixed ear \$1.46@1.49.

Sound Hay—Timothy, per ton, ranged from \$26.50@29.50. Sound clover mixed \$25@27.50. Sound clover \$22.50@25.

Oats—No. 2 white 72½@73, standard white 72@72½, No. 3 white 71½@72, No. 2 mixed 71@72c, No. 3 mixed 70@71c.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Butter—Whole milk creamery extras 71c, centralized creamery extras 69½c, firsts 68½c.

Eggs—Prime firsts 60c, firsts 59c, ordinary firsts 55c.

Live Poultry—Springers under 4 lbs, 24c; fowls, 5 lbs and over, 27c; do 3½ lbs and over, 24c; roosters, 18c.

Live Stock.

Cattle—Shippers \$12@16.50, butcher steers extra, \$13.25@14.50, good to choice \$11@13.25, common to fair \$6.50@10.50, heifers, extra \$10.50@12.50, good to choice \$9@10.25, common to fair \$6.50@8.50, cows, extra \$9@10.50.

Calves—Extra \$17@17.50, fair to good \$14@17, common and large \$6@13.00.

Hogs—Selected heavy shippers \$17.40, good choice packers and butchers \$17.40, stags \$10@12, common to choice heavy fat sows \$11@14.50, light shippers \$14.50@15, pigs (110 lbs and less) \$10@14.

A STRING OF FREIGHT CARS 650 MILES LONG

Just think of a single gigantic train of freight cars, extending from Portland, Me., through Boston, along the Shore line to New York, across Hell Gate bridge and through the Pennsylvania tunnels, south past Philadelphia and across the great bridge of Susquehanna, and on through Baltimore to Washington—a single train of freight cars, with every foot of track space occupied.

Or think of the train as extending from Chicago east, on any of the main trunk lines, and extending as far as Buffalo and the Falls, or east of Pittsburgh past the famous Horseshoe curve, to Johnstown, Pa. When you think of this you will have some faint idea of what wartime car saving means, when expressed in terms of results accomplished by a single industry.

Before the great war America was prodigal of her freight space as of everything else. She used freight cars lavishly, and in some places, on some lines, carload units became as small as twelve or fifteen tons. With this small unit of carloading, dealer's storages all over the country were built to accommodate a minimum carload. So it happened that there was much waste year after year, because the freight loading units were on the basis of track capacity and engine power of 1870, instead of 1918.

The fertilizer industry in endeavoring to co-operate with the government, last year undertook to ship only in full carloads, or as nearly full carloads as the conditions of the trade permitted. This entailed a tremendous amount of work, as does anything which goes against long established custom and practice. The manufacturers had to "sell" the idea to their salesmen; the salesmen had to pass it on to their dealers and agents; and the dealer and agents had to convince their customers—the fertilizer consumers the country over—that it was necessary for them to co-operate in the move-

SIX DOORS

FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Bricklaying, Printing, Commerce and Telegraphy.

FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and Typewriting.

2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid improvement.

3rd Door—Berea's English Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going thru College and desire more general education. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their courses of study. Read Dinsmore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Science, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole Institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

A Temporary Raise in Board is forced by war conditions. For twenty-five years the board has remained the same in Berea, but the unusual situation in which the whole country finds itself now makes it impossible for us to live on the same money as we have in the past.

This adds \$15.00 to the former expenses of the girls and \$24.00 to the expenses of the boys, for the year, but still leaves the cost half that at other schools and "cheaper than staying at home."

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

WINTER TERM			
Expenses for Boys			
	VOCATIONAL AND FOUNDATION SCHOOLS	ACADEMY AND NORMAL	COLLEGE
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	7.00	7.00	7.00
Board, 6 weeks	13.50	13.50	13.50
Amount due Jan. 1, 1919	25.50	26.50	27.50
Board, 6 weeks, due Feb. 5	13.50	13.50	13.50
Total for Term	\$39.00	40.00	41.00
Expenses for Girls			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	7.00	7.00	7.00
Board, 6 weeks	12.00	12.00	12.00
Amount due Jan. 1, 1919	24.00	25.00	26.00
Board, 6 weeks, due Feb. 5	12.00	12.00	12.00
Total for Term	\$36.00	37.00	38.00
* This does not include the dollar deposit nor money for books or laundry.			
Special Expenses in Addition to Incidental Fee—Business			
	Fall	Winter	Spring
Stenography and Typewriting	\$14.00	\$12.00	\$10.00
Bookkeeping (brief course)	14.00	12.00	10.00
Bookkeeping (regular course)	7.00	6.00	5.00
Business course for students in other departments:			
Stenography	10.50	9.00	7.50
Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument	7.00	6.00	5.00
Com. Law, Com. Geog., Com. Arith., or Penmanship, each	2.10	1.80	1.50

In no case will special Business Fees exceed \$15.00 per term.

All students do some work with their hands from six to sixteen hours a week as janitors or in the farm, carpenter shop, printing office, laundry, boarding hall, office, etc., and receive pay which reduces their expenses.

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

If it is impossible for any young man or young woman to be in school the full year, by all means they should enter for a course during the winter and spring terms.

The public schools will close about Christmas and the teachers and advanced pupils should not be idle through the long winter months but should be studying in Berea where the best education can be gotten for least money.

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student in good standing or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary.

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Berea, Ky.

ment.

Customers had to order early, so that dealers could make up orders for a full carload, with the understanding that some of the customers would haul directly from the car, and thus help relieve congestion in the dealer's storage. Dealers had to receive cars as soon as they could be sent from the factory, instead of waiting, as they sometimes have done in the past, until just before planting season. Manufacturers had to support this in all ways possible, but mainly by giving preference to those dealers who actually did order early and in full carloads.

The results of this industrial co-operation have been wonderful. The previous year the average carload of fertilizer had been about 20 tons—only half of the car occupied. Last year this average was raised to over 30 tons per acre, with the net result that the equivalent of more than 87,000 car-

trips were saved. This number of car trips was set free for other uses, for transportation of munitions of war, for the carrying of wheat and other foods from the great granary of the middle West to the seaboard states, for the transport of coal to the frost-bound cities of the North.

What was done in the fertilizer industry last year must be done again this year. Other industries must also follow the same plan. Lime, feed, fertilizers, all sorts of materials must be shipped in full carloads. The way to accomplish this is for consumers to foresee their needs; and foreseeing their needs to place their orders early—so that there will be time enough for full carloads to be made up. Immediate shipment, as early as possible, must also be the rule—so that neither the manufacturer's storage, nor the dealer's storage may become over-taxed.

HOME DEPARTMENT

Conducted by Miss Margaret Disney, Director of Home Science

SUGGESTIONS FOR SELECTION OF CLOTHING

This is a good time of the year to give our wardrobes a good inspection and see what articles of clothing we need now and what we might get at the "Mid-Winter" sales for next year.

By following the suggestions below, written by Miss Gibbs, it is possible to get many things now and use many old things that will save us many dollars in the end.

"Invoice the wardrobe carefully before planning to buy, and know what is really needed.

In replacing these articles, choose materials and garments which will harmonize with the rest of the wardrobe. It is economy to limit the number and variety of colors worn.

It is economy to buy fewer garments at a time and buy the best materials one can afford. One garment of good material will outlast two cheaper ones. An exception: It may be economy to buy cheaper material for garments worn only occasionally.

In ready-made garments choose conservative styles, that they may be worn as long as the material lasts.

Choose garments appropriate to use and suited to the individual.

Standard materials are economical, as wool, serge, broadcloth, twilled flannel, crepe de chine, zingham, dimity, percale, etc.

When one has time and the ability, it is economy to make one's clothes or a part of them.

In buying ready-to-wear undergarments it is always economy to give preference to simplicity in style and finish, because it saves initial cost and laundering.

Buy after the rush season. Estimate quantity of material required before buying. Select a garment that will serve two purposes, if possible.

The woman who has the knack of remodeling and who is clever with her needle can make wise use of

this latter suggestion by purchasing a garment that can serve two purposes. Good material plus a paper pattern and the ability to sew makes possible the widest and most efficient utilization of all types of clothing. The following suggestions in remodeling will be found helpful by the home sewer:

Garments

Woman's long coat (after alteration) short coat, child's coat, skirt, one-piece dress.

Woman's suit (after alteration) misses' suit, one-piece dress, dress for girl, suit for boy.

Man's suit (after alteration) boy's suit.

Man's trousers (after alteration) boy's trousers.

Man's long coat (after alteration) skirt with yoke, girl's coat, child's suit.

Woman's dress, (remodeled by combining with other materials) jumper dress with white guimps, girl's dress.

White or silk waist (after alteration) slip to wear under voile or crepe waist.

Wool skirt, (ripped and recut in prevailing style, contrasting materials used to lengthen or widen, for pockets, belt, etc.): Middy, waist, rompers, petticoat or aprons.

UNDERWEAR (knitted or woolen):

Adult's garment, (after alteration) recut for child, seams overcast or flat fell.

Adult's combination, (after alteration) child's sleepers or combination.

UNDERWEAR (muslin):

Night gown, (after alteration) child's gown, child's petticoat) child's princess petticoat, drawers, chemise.

Woman's white skirt, (after alteration) child's skirt, deep embroidered ruffle, child's dress or skirt.

Woman's drawers, (cut down, chemise, amn's shirt, child's drawers, blouse for boy, apron with bib, shirtwaist for girl, morning waist for women, sport shirt (short sleeves and collarless).

BLACKHEAD IS BAD DISEASE

Cases Are Infrequent Where Birds Are Permitted to Forage for Most of Their Feed.

Of the infectious diseases of turkeys, according to Andrew S. Welant, of the bureau of animal industry, department of agriculture, blackhead is the most destructive. It is notable that whenever the climate and range conditions are such as to permit of the turkeys foraging for most of their feed from the time they are hatched until they are marketed, cases of blackhead are infrequent. Blackhead occasionally affects grown turkeys, but it mostly occurs among young turkeys between the ages of six weeks and four months. No positive cure for blackhead has been found. As in the case of all other infectious diseases, the sick bird should immediately be removed from the flock to prevent a further spread of the disease, and if very sick, it is best to kill it and burn the body.

POULTRY AND EGGS SUPPLY

Badly Needed to Help Feed the World—Nothing Else Costs So Little to Raise on Farm.

(By P. G. HOLDEN.)

The high price of feed and the high price of poultry have combined in causing farmers to greatly reduce their flocks, and as a result we are facing a serious shortage in poultry and eggs at a time when they are badly needed to help feed the world.

We must not forget that while feed is high and while poultry brings good prices, nothing else costs so little to raise on a farm as chickens, and that eggs are bringing such high prices we cannot afford to shut off the source of their supply.

Large flocks of poultry are needed on every farm, and every farmer should keep his young pullets, which will soon be his best layers. Get rid of the roosters. Avoid wasteful methods in handling poultry and in marketing eggs.

Secretary Baker Urges Letters With "Home-touch" For the Boys

WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON

My dear Mr. Postdick:

The eyes of the world are upon our soldiers overseas today not more for what they have done than for what they are now called upon to do. Before them lie the tasks of helping to rehabilitate the devastated lands of France and Belgium and of making sure that the victory in which they have so gloriously shared shall be a permanent one.

This means that we may not expect soon to have them all with us here and to greet them face to face. The postponement of their homecoming will be often uppermost as well in their minds as in ours. They will yet meet and must overcome many difficulties without either the incentive or the excitement lent in the past by the activities of war. They need our help and encouragement now perhaps more than at any other time since they left home in order that they may be inspired and strengthened to maintain that fineness of character, manner and conduct which has earned for them such universal respect.

I believe that among all the influences which may be focused upon this object, the strongest and most far-reaching is that which emanates from home letters, and I therefore urge the mothers, fathers, wives and sisters of our soldiers overseas to express themselves earnestly in their letters as their share in seeing that the high standards which America represents both here and abroad shall be constantly upheld.

Cordially yours,

Newton D. Baker
Secretary of War.

Mr. Raymond B. Postdick,

Chairman, Commission on Training Camp Activities.

Ja.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D.,
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody
Bible Institute of Chicago.)
(Copyright, 1918, Western Newspaper
Union.)

LESSON FOR JANUARY 12

MOSES THE DELIVERER OF ISRAEL.

LESSON TEXT—Exodus 3:1-12.
GOLDEN TEXT—And Moses verily was
faithful in all his house. Hebrews 3:2.
ADDITIONAL MATERIAL—Exodus 3:
13-4:17; Acts 7:17-36.

While the oppression of God's people was heading up, in the providence of God a deliverer was being prepared to take up the task at the opportune hour. Moses was first trained at his mother's knee, then in Pharaoh's court and finally under God's immediate hand in the desert. The latter was an indispensable part of his training. His learning in the wisdom of the Egyptians was helpful, but without the immediate tutelage of God he would have been a failure. All who are used of God must spend some time in the retirement of his presence. Two notable examples are Paul in Arabia and John on Patmos.

I. The Lord Speaks to Moses in the Burning Bush (vv. 1-6).

It was while keeping the flock of his father-in-law in the desert that the Lord appeared to Moses. Had he remained in Pharaoh's palace he never could have had the vision of the burning bush. This bush enveloped in flames, yet unconsumed, symbolized the people of God enswathed in the very fire of God, or God dwelling in the midst of an elect people. Moses steps aside to behold this strange sight, but must be taught the essential lesson of the proper approach to God. We now can approach God with boldness through Jesus Christ (Hebrews 10:19). Our God is a consuming fire. No evil can be permitted in his presence (Joshua 7; Acts 5). The Lord did not leave him long in suspense. He told him he was the God of his fathers, the covenant God. As soon as he knew it was God who was speaking to him he hid his face. The sight of God always causes sinful men to hide (Isaiah 6:5).

II. Moses Commissioned as the Deliverer of His People (3:7-10).

In the preamble of this commission God said to Moses: "I have seen the affliction of my people." This is always true (Psalms 22:24; 34:4, 6; Isaiah 63:9). "I have heard their cry." Not a cry ever goes up from a child of God unheard by him. "I have come down to deliver them out of the hand of the Egyptians." This shows that God is actively interested in the cause of his people. He graciously obligates himself: (1) To deliver them out of the hands of the Egyptians. Egypt may be considered a type of the world; the oppression, a type of sin's bondage; and Pharaoh, a type of the devil. God delivers his own from the hands of the devil (Colossians 1:13). (2) To bring them up out of the land. God does not deliver and leave his own in the enemy's land, but brings them out into a land "flowing with milk and honey." (3) To bring them into a "good land and large." There is no loss in obeying God. When he brings us out of the enemy's land he brings us into a better land.

III. Moses' Objections Patiently Heard and Removed (3:11; 4:10).

1. Personal Unworthiness (v. 11). He realized his insufficiency for this task. His forty years in the school of God have wrought a great change in him. His hesitancy is a good sign. Men who are really qualified to do a great work are not forward to begin it; e. g., Jeremiah, Martin Luther, George Washington. Moses did not refuse to go, but pled his difficulty before the Lord. God answered this difficulty by assuring him that he would be with him. When God is with a man the impossible becomes possible.

2. The Difficulty of the People to Understand Moses' Relationship to God (3:13, 14).

Moses knew how unwilling they were to acknowledge him as their deliverer forty years before. Since God changes his name as he assumes a new relationship to his people, Moses inquired as to what that new relationship would be, and his corresponding name. The Lord promptly met this difficulty by showing him a name differing in many respects from all others previously given. This new name is "I Am." This name is from the Hebrew verb "to be." It indicates (1) God's self-existence; (2) his self-sufficiency; (3) his unchangeableness.

3. Unbelief on the Part of the People (4:1).

This difficulty the Lord met by supplying him with credentials which could not be gainsaid. He was given the power to perform supernatural wonders (4:2).

4. Lack of Eloquence (4:10).

This difficulty the Lord met by providing an assistant in his brother Aaron.

Our Sadness.

We ask God to forgive us for our evil thoughts and evil temper, but rarely, if ever, ask him to forgive us for our sadness. Joy is regarded as a happy accident of the Christian life, an ornament and a luxury rather than a duty.—R. W. Dale.

The Human Heart.

The human heart is so constituted that it is only filled by the richness which flows from it—not by the richness which flows into it.—Agnes Edwards.

TEMPERANCE NOTES

The unsuccessful campaign of the wets to prevent prohibition in Ohio cost them \$359,204.37.

The Anti-Saloon League of Maryland has published an account of 38 crimes committed in Maryland during one month as the direct cause of liquor.

There are now only 105 inmates of the North Dakota penitentiary, a rate of 14.2 to the hundred thousand of population. It is said that the next legislature will probably dismantle the penitentiary as unnecessary and provide for other disposition of the prisoners.

Nineteen Kentucky distilleries were sold at public auction in one week recently.

A most valuable discussion of prohibition has recently been issued by the International Reform Bureau under the title "Why Dry?"

You say, "The drunkard is a sick man." My observation has been that his wife and children are the real invalids of the family.

British East Africa is taking strong measures to protect the natives against beer. Beer-making machines are confiscated and destroyed when found.

The French "Ligue Nationale contre l'Alcoolisme" is using motion pictures in its prohibition propaganda in France. M. Frederic Rieunier is secretary of the league, which has headquarters at 147 Boulevard St. Germain, Paris. Contributions to his league can be made through the Methodist Board of Temperance, Washington, D. C.

Thots and Opinions

(By Dr. Clarence True Wilson.)

The time has come when a self-respecting politician has no more use for a saloon-keeper than for a Maltese cat with a falsetto voice.

I am in favor of Liberty enlightening the world, but that doesn't mean to imply a liking for a goddess with a red nose to illumine the path of progress.

I never knew a bar-tender who wasn't a good fellow. Eve had that same idea of the serpent, when he gave her the glad hand in the garden of Eden.

There is not a flower in the hat of a rum-seller's wife that did not cost a rose from the cheek of some other man's wife; nor a flashing diamond on the bosom of a bar-tender or brewer that did not cost jewels of manhood from the homes of this country.

Drink first dims, then darkens, then deadens, then damns. It injures a man externally, internally and eternally. For if you get the best of whiskey it will get the best of you.

The liquor trade will never be reformed as long as alcohol dwells in whiskey. It is the blood-sucking leech among the industries. It is the legalized outlaw. I favor stopping it retail, wholesale and cocktail.

It is as barbarous for a Christian nation to be engaged in the liquor traffic as it would be swinish for a Christian mother to eat her own baby. An enlightened Christian government "worketh no ill to his neighbor."

Not Out Of, But Into

When prohibition is enacted the brewers do not go out of business, they go into business. We voted our saloons closed in Oregon. One great brewery is going to manufacture furniture. Heretofore we have raised the lumber in Oregon, shipped it to Michigan, and bought our furniture from there at a third more than it ought to cost us. Another brewery is going to become a shoe factory. For seventy years Oregonians have purchased their shoes in Boston, although we raise the hides and everything needed for shoes in Oregon. The conversion of those two breweries into a furniture factory and a shoe factory will cause them to employ from twelve to sixteen times as many men as they formerly employed, and incidentally the Western price on shoes and furniture will be reduced, possibly by a third.

—Clarence True Wilson

Lava Warm After Thirty Years.
Newly ejected lava from Vesuvius has been tested and found to be at a temperature of 1,500 degrees Fahrenheit. On the volcano's slopes lavas from various outbursts are definitely isolated, and even now lava thrown out 30 years ago is quite warm.

THE TRAGEDY OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

Professor LeVant Dodge

II. Our Part in the War

Last week's article attempted some comparison of the war which has shaken the world for the past four years with other contests. We conclude that in this one, most of all, momentous world interests have trembled in the balance. We now seek some realization of the relative sacrifices of the United States and other nations.

For the past twenty months the war has been the leading topic in serious conversations. And yet, lest we unduly magnify the part which we have borne, it seems well at the outset to make the general statement that our sacrifices have been slight, compared with those of any one of the eight or ten leading combatants. Let it be borne in mind that the time since our declaration of war is only about one-third of the period during which those nations have been engaged. With most of the others active hostilities began at once, but with us it was several months before the raising of troops was fairly begun. Many months more elapsed before any soldiers were prepared for being sent to the scene of conflict. A large majority of those called to service never have been within three thousand miles of any of the battle lines. It has been only seven or eight months since any considerable number of American troops have really been engaged in the fray.

Years before that time some of the contending nations abroad had been completely crushed; and in the case of all there was mourning in every neighborhood and in almost every house. Our fatalities are counted by thousands; those of the other countries by millions. The loss of life among the Russians is stated as being a hundred times our own. Canada alone, only one of Great Britain's dependencies, has had several times as many visits of the death angel as we have had. In France, Belgium, Serbia and Poland, hundreds of thousands of non-combatants—men, women and children—have been torn from home and compelled to work for a pittance, with only the scantiest food. Others have been brutally maimed, and outraged in ways too fearful to mention. To such enormities we have been strangers. Within those areas where the storm has raged through the tedious years, hundreds of towns, including several populous cities, have been destroyed. Magnificent cathedrals and other structures which have been the pride of centuries lie in ruins. The very earth has been so rent by mighty explosives as to be made a vast desert. Many years will be required to restore its productivity. Several others of the more than twenty nationalities which ostensibly have been at war likewise have been so remote, late in beginning, or chary of their resources as to feel but lightly the brunt of the battle. To France, Great Britain and Italy, with Serbia, Rumania and heroic little Belgium, according to their means, must be awarded the chief praise for defending the liberties of mankind. We may as well frankly admit that we were almost disgracefully slow in coming to the rescue. Only when the shadow of the imminent world-calamity crossed our own threshold did we arouse ourselves. Certainly we have not "borne the burden and the heat of the day." We have suffered some privations; but most of these have been of luxuries rather than necessities. Millions of our compatriots across the waves have been put upon meager rations of the commonest essentials. And millions have been able to keep the breath of life only as objects of charity.

Facts might be multiplied to emphasize the truth that others than we are the leading contributors and the heaviest sufferers. Our people have the most wealth and our government the best credit, of any in the world. We are glad that thus we are able to pay our soldiers better and provide for them far more comforts than were enjoyed by our defenders in any former crisis. If the cost of living has been increased the wage earner has his pay increased correspondingly. Most of the money loaned the government and that taken by taxation is expended at home. And so there has been no lessening of those aggregations of capital needed to carry on the great enterprises of the future. True, to those who have lost a loved one the grief is just as bitter as if the losses were as numerous as in the great struggle of the 60's. But of our people as a whole it may be said with truth that we have scarcely been scathed

THE GOSPEL IN CUBA

On one occasion Wellington was asked by an army chaplain if it would pay to preach the Gospel to the Indians, to which the great soldier answered: "Which is your command, to go forward?" The answer was: "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel unto every creature." "Then," said Wellington, "carry out your orders; to obey is your only duty."

Good many years ago the churches of America heard the voice of the Master: "Go ye;" and in obedience to the great commission they began to send out missionaries to foreign lands. So faithfully and with such a passion have they spread the "glad tidings" among the lowly, the despised and the ignorant in every dark valley and hillside of the earth, that a beautiful monument has been raised in the hearts of these converts in a spirit of gratitude toward the country which sent to them the "good news." They think of America as the land of Christ.

Missionaries went to India, Japan, China, Africa, South America, and thank God, they were also mindful of the people of Cuba.

But it may be asked: "Why did America have to send missionaries to a Christian people like those of Cuba?" The answer is: The Cubans had heard of Christ ever since the days of Pizarro and Cortes, and yet, they knew not Him. This may sound rather strange, but it is a fact.

We knew ever so much about the traditions of the Roman church; we revered every saint and prayers were offered continually to them. We were taught to see in the priest the only representative of heaven on earth. And yet, I must repeat, we knew not Christ.

The Catholic faith did not satisfy the religious nature of the people.

To begin with there was an element of superstition in the ritual and traditions of the mother church which was repellent to our free thinking men. Again, Rome and Spain were united in the common effort of keeping the natives under the heavy yoke of ignorance which

by the war. Let us hope that we are not let off so easily as to fail to learn the lessons necessary to our future well-being and usefulness.

resulted in a feeling of resentment. Hence, in our wars with the metropolis we were also conscious that we were fighting against the mighty power of Rome.

Naturally, religion, or better institutionalized religion, became a faith for women alone, and I must say that our real devout women were those who because of their advanced years had very little to expect from this world and much to hope from the next.

This feeling of indifference for anything which savored of church or priest led to very sad results. A large number of our people lived unaware of a final judgment and of a future life; therefore, it was foolish not to enjoy life while we lived. I need not dwell upon the harvest reaped from this mental attitude.

I must not give the impression, however, that we Cubans are not religious by nature, but rather that our very nature was not spiritually fed by the institutional church. We were not given the Bible. The simple story of the Gospel was not told the people and Jesus, the brother, the friend and the Savior was not the abiding companion in our daily experiences.

To these people came the missionaries from America soon after 1898. Some were Methodist, some were Presbyterians, some Friends, and some were Baptists, but all brought with them the Bible and preached Christ in a language that we could understand.

Did the natives give a hearty welcome to these disciples of the Master. I am afraid not. The priest began to circulate the story that the United States had sent us preachers to create a sentiment in pro of annexation. This made us suspicious and did many things to discourage the new comers, yet they persisted in their noble mission. They built churches and established schools everywhere. They visited the poor and ministered to the needy, so that today they are gathering the fruits of their untiring efforts.

To illustrate: The Baptists of Eastern Cuba have built 64 churches and missions which have a present membership of 1,668 members. They have organized 51 Sunday-schools with an enrollment of 1,196. They have also organized 21 societies for

young people with a membership of 1,025. The collections taken during the year 1917-1918 in these organized societies was \$9,543.63.

The Baptists of Eastern Cuba, like every other denomination in the island, are generously contributing toward foreign missions, and are striving toward self-support. It is also to their credit the founding of 13 schools in 13 of our largest towns which last year had a total enrollment of 1,196 students with an average attendance of 909. Besides, they have a boarding school at El Cristo, a beautiful village just a few miles from the city of Santiago. This school has trained many native teachers and sent out some 35 native missionaries to preach the Gospel to their brothers in that section of the country.

In short, the Gospel is doing wonders for the people of Cuba. Religion now is not for women alone as was the case some time ago, but men are responding also to the power of the Spirit. It was an inspiration to me during my stay at home to visit many of our churches on prayer meeting nights and there hear men, women, and children giving testimonies of the transforming power of the love of Jesus, and lifting their hearts to God in prayer in a way which, indeed was touching and vitalizing.

Does it pay to keep an army of missionaries at the front line preaching unto every creature the way to life and truth? Ask the Cuban convert. Nay, ask the world about it.

It pays, yes it pays. The American churches are directly contributing toward the establishment of God's Kingdom on Earth, and indirectly they are serving the nation, for wherever one of your missionaries goes he remains an American and is unconsciously creating in those with whom he lives a sentiment of admiration and of good will toward the Great North American Republic from which he comes.

J. L. Garcia.

Too Cannibalistic, Perhaps.

"A Russian announces that denizens of 'good' to eat," remarks the Carthage Free Press. "When it gets to that point, we know of one person who is going to sign up to observe 'meatless days.'"—Kansas City Times.

HUNGER DRAWS THE MAP



A food map of Europe today shows not a single country in which the future does not hold threat of serious difficulties and only a small part which is not rapidly approaching the famine point. With the exception of the Ukraine only those countries which have maintained marine commerce have sufficient food supplies to meet actual needs until next harvest, and even in the Ukraine, with stores accumulated on the farms, there is famine in the large centers of population.

Belgium and northern France, as well as Serbia, appear on the hunger map distinct from the rest of Europe because they stand in a different relation to the other nations to the people of the United States. America has for four years maintained the small war rations of Belgium and northern France and is already making special efforts to care for their increased after-the-war needs, which, with those of Serbia, must be included in this plan, are urgent in the extreme and must have immediate relief.

The gratitude of the Belgian nation for the help America has extended to her during the war constitutes the strongest appeal for us to continue our work there. The moment the German armies withdrew from her soil and she was established once more in her own

seat of government the little nation's first thought was to express her gratitude to the Commission for Relief in Belgium for preserving the lives of millions of her citizens.

Germany, on the other hand, need not figure in such a map for Americans because there is no present indication that she shall be called on at all to take thought for the food needs of Germany. Germany probably can care for her own food problem if she is given access to shipping and is enabled to distribute food to the cities with dense populations, which are the trouble centers.

England, France, the Netherlands and Portugal, all of which have been maintained from American supplies, have sufficient food to meet immediate needs, but their future presents serious difficulties. The same is true of Spain and the northern neutral countries—Norway, Sweden and Denmark—whose ports have been open and who have been able to draw to some degree upon foreign supplies.

Most of Russia is already in the throes of famine, and 40,000,000 people there are beyond the possibility of help. Before another spring thousands of them inevitably must die. This applies as well to Poland and practically throughout the Baltic re-

gions, with conditions most serious in Finland.

Bohemia, Serbia, Roumania and Montenegro have already reached the famine point and are suffering a heavy toll of death. The Armenian population is falling each week as hunger takes its toll, and in Greece, Albania and Roumania so serious are the food shortages that famine is near. Although starvation is not yet imminent, Italy, Switzerland, Bulgaria and Turkey are in the throes of serious stringencies.

In order to fulfill America's pledge in world relief we will have to export every ton of food which can be handled through our ports. This means at the very least a minimum of 20,000,000 tons compared with 6,000,000 tons pre-war exports and 11,820,000 tons exported last year, when we were bound by the ties of war to the European allies.

If we fail to lighten the black spots on the hunger map or if we allow any portions to become darker the very peace for which we fought and bled will be threatened. Revolt and anarchy inevitably follow famine. Should this happen we will see in other parts of Europe a repetition of the Russian debacle and our fight for world peace will have been in vain.

This Map is Worth a Year's Subscription to The Citizen!

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY

Kerby Knob

Kerby Knob, Dec. 22.—Mrs. Lillie Richardson has been seriously ill for the past week.—Norman Thomas returned home Saturday after spending a month with his uncle, John Thomas, of near Waco, Madison county.—J. A. Lane of Dreyfus spent Saturday night with Walter Click and family.—The Ladies Aid of Kerby Knob are assisting the Red Cross of McKee with their knitting this winter.—Corn gathering is about over. Corn crops are fairly good in this section.—Some have postponed their hog killing waiting for colder weather.—A Christmas tree and entertainment was given at the school house Christmas day at 11 a. m.

Kerby Knob, December 29.—Mrs. Lillie Richardson, who was seriously ill at last week's writing, has greatly improved.—Myrtle Click is spending the Christmas holidays with home folks. She is planning to go back to her work at Lexington the first of the year.—M. J. Smith and family, who recently moved to Berea, spent the holidays with friends and relatives at this place.—School closed at this place December 28th.—Nannie Lengfeller has been visiting her father, D. M. Click, who is still seriously ill.—Sherman Powell and Sinda Baker were quietly married at the home of the bride on Christmas day. Their many friends wish them great success and happiness.—Frank Hobbs has rented and moved to the Solomon Abner farm.—The friends and relatives of D. M. Click are sorry to learn his recovery seems doubtful after an attack of double pneumonia at the Robinson Hospital at Berea.—Ethel Baker is planning to teach the Sinking Valley school after her school closes at Cave Spring.—Aunt Jennie Azbill, who has been ill for some time, is better this week.

McKee

McKee, Dec. 30.—Christmas passed off very quietly here.—There are no new cases of "flu" in town at present.—Mrs. Mattie Carpenter and daughter, Gracie, who has been visiting Mrs. Carpenter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Farmer, have returned to their home in Harlan county.—Mrs. Fannie Collier, who had a relapse of influenza, is better.—Fred Sparks entertained several young folk at his home Christmas night. All reported a nice time.—Lieut. Gay Hildreth has been discharged and is back in McKee. He will do dental work while here.—Miss Virginia Engle, who has been attending school at Berea, is visiting her parents at this place.—School at the McKee Academy will begin Thursday with Miss Lucy Vanderploeg as principal and Misses Pas and Engle as assistants.—Several of our soldier boys from McKee have been discharged from the army and are at home; they are Merida and Moss Farmer, Claud Malicote, George Bowles, and Hugh R. Harrison.—Earl, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Hays, is very sick.—Cleo Baker entertained several of her friends Friday evening; all had an enjoyable time.—Lloyd Moore, who has been attending school at Richmond, is at home for the holidays.

Bond

Bond, Dec. 28.—We are having some cold, snowy weather at present.—The Christmas tree at Annville was greatly enjoyed by the youngsters, and by all present.—Quite a number of children attended the Christmas tree at G. R. Davis' Tuesday night. All had a delightful time. Games were played, songs were sung until all were sleepy and retired for the night.—Nick Ison and family have moved back to this place.—School began at this place again December 23. Also Pigeon Roost school began the same day, after being closed for ten weeks.—Mrs. Pearl Edwards died Christmas night from the flu. She leaves a husband, parents, brothers and sisters to mourn. The sympathy of the entire community is extended

to the bereaved ones.—R. E. Taylor's little boy, Mainard, caught fire but his mother arrived in time to save him from being burned very seriously. His burns are getting along fine and will soon be well.—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Pennington spent Christmas with their daughter, Mrs. Frank Moore.—Alfred Truett, Jr., is very sick and not expected to live.—Miss Susie Watson's school was out December 27 and she is expected home today.—J. A. Carter of Berea was in this vicinity last week on business. He rented his farm near this place to Asa Pingleton for the next twelve months.—Nath York has moved back to the farm he left last fall near Pond Lick Branch.—Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Allen visited on Pigeon Roost December 23.—Mr. and Mrs. Jerry York spent Christmas with the latter's brother, M. L. Watson.—Charlie Carter and family of Blue Lick visited D. R. Allen last week. They spent the time in bird-hunting and had a pleasant time, killing quite a number of birds.—C. C. Clark is moving his stock of goods from Clay county to his store at this place.—Jerry York has received the appointment for magistrate of this district to fill the unexpired term of Frank Cornelius who is moving to Mississippi.—Frank Cornigilus sold his farm to Roy and Oscar Rader.

Gray Hawk

Gray Hawk, Dec. 26.—There are no new cases of flu reported at Gray Hawk now.—Christmas passed off moderately quiet. There was some drinking, with lots of shooting.—Dr. R. E. Bartlett and family and all the girls at the Gray Hawk hospital were invited to Dr. A. J. Hamilton's for dinner Christmas day. They had a bountiful dinner and report a fine time.—Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Robinson and family are visiting at John Spar Willson's during Christmas.—Miss Lula Bingham is paying her uncle, G. W. Tinscher, a visit through the holidays.—The stork came to H. G. Brumback's and left a fine boy, named Marshal; also to W. T. Tinscher's and left a girl, named Mildred.

Carico

Carico, Dec. 30.—We have our first snow of the season.—John Summers is putting a gasoline mill near S. R. Roberts.—Aunt Cosby Cole of Franklin, O., has returned to make her future home with her daughter, Mrs. A. J. Tinscher, of this place.—The infant of Mrs. Jess Williams is very poorly.—Aunt Leatha Tussey was shopping at S. R. Roberts today.—Christmas was spent in these parts nice and quiet.—Whooping cough is in our neighborhood.—Hog killing is the go this cold spell.—Ove Tussey is having a lot of clearing done.—Uncle Gilbert Reynolds has been sick but is some better now.—S. R. Roberts has found a coal bank near his house.—School at Flat Top closed the 21st inst., with a candy treat and a good time. Presents were given the scholars.—Uncle Tom Faubus has gone to Berea.

POWELL COUNTY

Clay City

Clay City, Dec. 23.—Christmas greetings to the Citizen family, and a Happy New Year to one and all.—Charley West and William Davis have been discharged from Camp Taylor. They were with the last contingent sent from this county.—The free schools of this county are still closed on account of flu, though the epidemic has about subsided.—S. A. Easter and family, from Torrington, arrived Saturday to spend the holidays with relatives here.—H. H. Harrison, county agent, with a poultry man from Lexington, was making a survey of the county in the interest of the poultry business the past week.—W. T. Collier, head of the oil company that has been drilling here for some time, has sold out to the Studebaker Oil and Gas Company. Better developments are expected.—Those on Hardwick's Creek that were victims of the terrible disease, the flu, and died were: Mrs. Mary Baker, wife of Elzie Bak-

er and daughter of Ella Crow; Harley Mize, son of John Mize; Dick Lee, son of Sam Lee; and two of Pat Smith's children. Our deepest sympathy is extended to all the bereaved ones.—The local market here is as follows: corn, \$8.50 and \$9.00 per bbl; eggs, 45c per dozen; meal, bolted, \$1.50 a bag; flour, best, \$1.65 a bag.

GARRARD COUNTY

Paint Lick

Paint Lick, Dec. 28.—Little Frances Wynn is very sick with bronchitis.—Mr. and Mrs. Labon Kirk spent Christmas in Lexington.—Mrs. A. B. Wynn entertained at dinner Christmas day the following: Mr. and Mrs. Wilder of Berea, Mr. and Mrs. Howard of Harlan county, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Logsdon, Mr. and Mrs. U. S. Burgess, and Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Wynn of this place.—Friends here of Jonas Rucker are sorry to hear of his illness. Mr. Rucker now lives in Richmond but his mother and two sisters live here and he has a host of friends in this community.—Miss Fannie Dowden, who is spending the holidays with her mother, Mrs. J. T. Thompson, was a Richmond visitor Thursday.—Mr. and Mrs. Boyd Goldiron of Marksburg spent Christmas with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Goldiron.—Logan West received a discharge from S. A. T. C. in Lexington and is at home now.—James Harvey Ralston is home from Camp Taylor.—Miss Sadie Ralston of Georgetown College is spending her vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jim Ralston.—Mr. and Mrs. Mays of London, who have been visiting their son, Harrison Mays, and family, returned home Thursday.—Henry Conn, now of Richmond, will open a garage in the warehouse the first of January. Mr. Conn is a first class mechanic and Paint Lick is very fortunate to get him to come here.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

Cooksburg

Cooksburg, Dec. 30.—We are now having our first snow.—Some of the neighbors are not through gathering corn.—Christmas went off quietly without any whiskey.—Influenza has visited every home in this community; one death has been reported.—Mr. and Mrs. Andy Vanzant's baby was taken from them to that happy home where pain is suffered no more.—Hog killing is the main occupation in this neighborhood.—Mrs. M. T. Thomas was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Alex Allen Thursday; a nice lunch was served.—Miss Maggie Singleton, who boarded with Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Thomas while teaching school, is visiting relatives on Cave Branch. She will return in a short time.—Mrs. Mary French of Mullins' Station made a flying trip to John Alcorn's mill Tuesday.—Mat Green of Jackson county passed through here with some stock this week. He contemplates moving to Madison county soon if the weather permits.—Several of the boys are making the varments live hard.—Many good wishes to the readers and correspondents of this dear little mountain paper.

OWSLEY COUNTY

Conkling

Conkling, Dec. 28.—The first snow of the season fell here Wednesday.—Jasper Anderson of Richmond visited with his brother, J. W. Anderson, from Wednesday until Friday of this week.—Miss Maude Anderson who has been working in a hospital at Versailles is here for a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Anderson.—Mrs. Eliza McCollum was here last week looking after her home, and preparing to move back soon.—Miss Leota Hill and a Mr. Byrd were married the first of the week.—Miss Etta Bell Roberts and Bill Hacker were married Saturday, December 21.—Arthur Lytle was home on a furlough last week. He returned to Camp Knox Wednesday.—Johnnie Wilson came in Friday night on a

Public Sale and Renting

On account of having moved to Richmond, Ky., to reside and my health not being good I will offer for sale to the highest bidder at my former residence near Paint Lick, Ky., on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1919

Beginning at 10:00 O'clock a. m.

the following property, viz: 64 acres of land situated about 2 miles north of Paint Lick on the Richmond and Lancaster pike. Also all of my personal property consisting of Horses, Mules, Cattle and Hogs, Farming Implements, 10 Stacks of Hay, 60 Barrels of Corn, 400 shocks of fodder, 2 Straw Ricks, 5,000 Tobacco Sticks.

I will also rent for the year 1919 about 150 acres of my home place to be cultivated as follows: 15 acres in tobacco, 45 acres in corn, 10 acres in oats, 22 acres of meadow, 20 acres of new clover and 40 acres of Blue Grass for grazing.

There is upon this land for the renter's use one large tobacco barn, one tenant house and one-half of the stock barn.

Terms reasonable and made known on day of sale.

For information see E. T. Fish, Berea, Ky.

W. C. FISH
Richmond, Ky.

Col. Jesse Cobb, Auctioneer

six days' furlough.—Miss Ethel Hill spent Christmas with Miss Zona Blake.

MADISON COUNTY

Big Hill

Big Hill, Dec. 30.—The "flu" has caused several deaths and a great deal of sickness around here.—This neighborhood was shocked some time ago by the death of H. A. Green. He took sick at the home of his brother, Mat Green. He first had flu after which pneumonia set up and soon caused his death. He was brought to the home of his mother, Mrs. Kate Green, and was laid to rest in Pilot Knob cemetery. He was a good citizen and neighbor, attended strictly to his own business, and will be missed a great deal in his home and neighborhood. He leaves a mother, three brothers, and five sisters and a host of friends to mourn his death. His mother, brothers and sisters have the deepest sympathy of the neighborhood.—Mrs. Lutz Carrier died from flu, leaving a husband and four children to mourn her death. She was a devoted christian woman; had lots of friends. She was buried in Silver Creek graveyard.—Mrs. Lyda Abrams has been sick for some time, but is slowly improving.—M. D. Settle's folks are about well of flu.—P. Hayes' family are also sick with the same disease.—T. J. McKeenan moved to his house which was vacated by Mr. Schumaker.—Some of the army boys are coming in now. Robert Parker has come home. Also Flen VanWinkle came home last week.—Mrs. J. G. Harrison spent Christmas with her father, Philip Hayes.—Mr. and Mrs. Leo Norman are spending the holidays with Mrs. James Owen and Mr. and Mrs. Jack Lovet.—John Hazelwood and Bill; also Wesley Jackson have arrived from Hamilton.—Mrs. Margaret Reece has purchased a new buggy.

Coyle

Coyle, Dec. 30.—We are having some cold weather at this writing, and everybody is glad to see it as it has been so warm.—Several of the boys of this place attended the party at Will Todd's Christmas night. All report a good time.—Miss Dovie Powell of Duluth is visiting her cousin, Mrs. H. G. Cox.—Dr. Lilburn Lake of Oglethorpe, Ga., is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lake.—Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Hendrix have moved to Irvine.—Will Hendrix and family have moved to Sil-

ver Creek.—W. A. Winkler has sold his farm to Pal Powell of Paint Lick.—John Glossip has bought the Uncle Dave Black farm and has moved to it. We are glad to have Mr. Glossip back in this neighborhood.—Tom Carpenter of Illinois is visiting his sister, Mrs. John Glossip.—J. G. Cox's father is out from Ohio.—Jesse Simpson is moving to College Hill.

Blue Lick

Blue Lick, Dec. 30.—Standing upon the threshold of a New Year we realize in the retrospect many changes that are indeed painful, but never-the-less needful. After any big event there is a vacuum. Our long wished for peace came and left us absolutely breathless. A sense of emptiness like silence after tumult. The passing of Christmas in a small way leaves its sense of vacancy and loss altho we of this section admit unanimously that the Christmas of 1918 A. D. will cast a resplendent glare all down the round of common daily routine of life for the whole year in front of us. There was an air of festive expectancy brooding over the community for days which culminated in an avalanche of presents for every one—in boards groaning under sumptuous feasts—in joyous greetings of loved ones un-

shadowed by death or calamity—and now that it is all over we ask, "Why this toil for the triumph of an hour?" Life is a service. The only question is, "Whom are you serving?" and for what purpose?—The Christmas tree at the Blue Lick church was a glorious success as a result of the sympathy and the Good Samaritan Spirit of our Berea friends.—Mrs. W. L. Flannery of Fredericktown, Mo., and William Click, county agent from West Virginia, were visitors at the home of T. J. Flannery last week.—All the children of Dan Click were summoned to his bedside as he is very ill at the Robinson Hospital.—Mrs. E. F. Diney and daughter, Grace, spent Christmas day at the home of T. J. Flannery.—Bert Johnson, county agent from Virginia, has gone to Mississippi.—All the tobacco growers of this section have gone to Richmond to attend the tobacco sales today.—Mrs. Richard Kimbrell is convalescing from a slight

(Continued on Page Five)

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FIRST PICTURE OF REVOLT IN BERLIN



This picture is one of the first to show street fighting during the recent revolt in Berlin. Some of the revolutionaries, who included sailors, are putting a belt of cartridges on a machine gun trained on the palace.

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